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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 216 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

LOBBY MOVE TO UPSET GOVT. PLANS

Non-Official M.L.A's Reach Agreement

"Postpone Consideration Of C. L. A. Bill"

Table Amendment Suggesting Way To Tackle Terrorism

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

A lobby move is afoot to secure the postponement of the consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill till a Committee of officials and non-officials, consisting of the Home Member, the Law Member, Sir James Grigg, Mr. Griffiths, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Dutt, Mr. Amarendra Chatterjee, Messrs. Aney Satyamurthi, Dr Khan Saheb Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sardar Sant Singh Mr. B. Das. and Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya which may be appointed has thoroughly gone into the matter of terrorism the Committee to summon witnesses, to collect information, and to devise a plan, to report, suggest and adopt means and measures to reclaim terrorists and to uproot terrorism from the land and submit a preliminary report by a date not later than February 1936.

Amendment Tabled

Non-official members having arrived at an agreement Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya has tabled an amendment asking for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill till a Committee of the House (as mentioned above) has submitted its report on the means to combat terrorism.—United Press.

ACHESON AND FRONTIER TROUBLE

Interesting Questions And Answers In Legislative Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Assembly met to-day to continue the debate on the Criminal Law Bill.

At question time Mr. Mitchell informed the House that the Government of India had consulted the Director General of Observatories whose opinion was that there was no practical method for giving warnings of impending earthquakes. He had however suggested a special research organisation to study earthquake in India and this suggestion was under the consideration of the Government.

Visitors to Andamans.

Sir Henry Craik gave information that the question of appointing a board of non-official visitors to the Andamans was under consideration. He hoped to discuss it further with the Chief Commissioner who was likely to visit Delhi during the cold weather.

Sir Henry laid a statement on the table showing the number of Indians and non-Indians in higher offices of the Government of India Secretariat. In 1925 of the total number of 14 secretaries, two joint secretaries, 20 deputy secretaries, and 12 under secretaries, the number of Indians were two, 0 three and six respectively.

In 1930 of the total number of 17 secretaries, five joint secretaries, 20 deputy secretaries and 12 under secretaries, the number of Indians were three, one, five, and nine respectively.

In 1935 of the total number of 15 secretaries seven joint secretaries twenty-two secretaries and 11 under secretaries the number of Indians were 4. 2 9 and six respectively.

Motor Factory.

Mr. G. D. Mitchell said that no one had approached the Government of India for establishing a Swadeshi Automobile Industry in India and he was not aware that a German Automobile Factory was being established in Bombay.

Mr. Tottenham Army Secretary, said that the report that the Indian Army was getting ready for war, was not correct.

Sir James Grigg said that final conclusions for financial adjustments for creation of new provinces of Orissa and Sind had not yet been reached. The Governments concerned had already been given fullest opportunities to state their cases.

Sir G. S. Bajpai said that the position of Indians in Zanzibar continued to engage the attention of the Government. As regards Zanzibar and Alienation Decree, a Commission was appointed by the Covernment of Zanzibar to report on the problem of agricultural indebtedness in protectorate. Its report has been submitted and was under consideration of the Colonial Government.-

Sir Girjashankar Bajpai answering to supplementary questions relating to Indians in East Africa said that he did not wish to hustle the Colonial Office and would let them have as much time they liked for consideration so long as the result was satisfactory to India.

Arising out of Mr. Acheson's answer to Mr. Satyamurti's questions relating to Zangi Khan's murder in the tribal territory and that Government's interest in the unadministrated territory was confined to protecting the neighbouring districts of British India and to preserve the defences of India Dr. Khan Saheb asked whether the murder of Zangi Khan was not attributed to the Political Department.

DIFFICULT TO ANSWER

Mr. Acheson: "I resent that question very much".

When Mr. Satyamurti pursued his enquiries regarding the Nature of the control of tribal territory. Mr. Acheson said that he would give the member a lecture. But it was difficult to answer the series of questions on the subject.

Mr. Satyamurti: I do not want a lecture. I want to know why this trouble goes on perpetually costing us heavily in men and money.

The Commerce Member, replying to a question relating to the rate war between Rangoon and Calcutta steamship passenger companies said, that the Agarwal Company who made the complaint about the rate war themselves started the rate war and complained only when further reduction of rates was made by other companies. Government therefore decided to take no action in the matter. Government

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5).

FATHER KILLED IN ASSAULT

Village Girl Gives Version Of Attack By Soldiers At Benda

JUBBULPORE, Sept 9

To-day's proceedings in the Benda village incident opened with the evidence of the prosecution witnesses. Eric Tampling and Thomas Williams, after which Pparia, a village girl aged about 15 (married) whose father Bidatha had been killed told the story how a party of men and women returning home from work were waylaid by soldiers 150 to 200 yards from the village. No man carried a child. There was an infant in the mother's arms "about 200 soldiers attacked us. My father was struck on the head. Four soldiers were carrying me away. They said they were going to kill me. My father came to save me but the soldiers hit him. He fell and I was thrown aside. I fell and got hurt on the forehead.

When I was running to my house some soldiers struck me. I received another head wound which bled seeing which one soldier bandaged my head with his handerchief and I was told to go away. I ran home and came out after the soldiers had left. I saw my father dead on the ground.

"The following morning the police took possession of the handkerchief bandaging my head wound which was dressed in the hospital. Shown the handkerchief she identified it. The soldiers never did anything else to me."

Four other witnesses all of the party returning to the village, told the court their versions of the attacks.

The court then adjourned.—A.P.

MOTION SURE TO BE REJECTED

(From Our Special Representative).

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The debate dragged on to-day on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

After Dr. Deshmukh had finished his speech, Mr. Sarma made a determined onslaught on the Opposition and thanked the Viceroy for this 'parting kick.' Sir Mahomed Yakub and Sirdar Sant Singh neutralised mutually. Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Asaf Ali, however, made rather sophisticated contributions which deserve special notice. The former twisted the Opposition argument that the Bill would make a dangerous weapon in the hands of an autocratic Government deducing therefrom that the Opposition accepted the need for such measure, if only the Government were responsible. This was an improvement in the reasonableness and temperateness over Mr. Griffiths and also in delivery which was more direct and persuasive than that of the Midnapore Marvel.

ASAF ALI'S CONTRIBUTION

Mr. Asaf Ali capped this by citing statistics of criminal offences in the country and drawing attention to the disproportionately small number of convictions obtained. He inferred from this that all police energies were occupied in tracking down the supposed terrorists and, secondly that the ordinary law was quite sufficient for all reasonable requirements of any civilized Government. Mr. Asaf Ali's delivery is much better than at Delhi though his manner is theatrical and the matter often overlaboured. Still his contribution is yet unfinished and the best to-day.

FOREGONE CONCLUSION

Despite all arguments, however, the result seems a foregone conclusion. The motion is sure to be rejected and certified.

U. S. Cotton Crop Report Page 10

ITALIAN TROOPS IN ERITREA

Offensive In Near Future?

ADDIS ABABA, Sep. 9.

The movements of the Italian Troops in Eritrea have been announced in Communique.

It is suggested that the movements indicate an offensive in the near future

Several Ethiopian Provinces report that Italian troops are being massed on the frontier.—Reuter.

NEGUS FIRM

Will Not Agree To Italian Protectorate

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 9

The movement of Italian troops in Eritrea are merely normal and do not possess any significance declares the Italian Legation.

Meanwhile the attitude of Negus remains firm. It is reported that he would not agree to any Tripartite mandate or Italian protectorate similar to that of Britain in Iraq or to their international police force.—Reuter.

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 9.

In the scrutiny held in Jullundur Division bye-election to the Assembly all nomination papers were accepted. Lala Kundanlal, however, withdrew in favour of Lala Ramprasad, promising his full support.—United Press.

JAWAHARLAL & OFFICES

Pandit Keeps Open Mind On Question Of Acceptance

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

The immediate programme of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, so far as could be gathered from the inmates of the Anand Bhawan, is to stay with his wife till her condition is sufficiently re-assuring. Thereafter he will look to arrangements for his daughter's education in Europe. Next he travels through some of the European countries and returns to India in time to attend the Lucknow session of the Congress.

Although no direct talk with Panditji was possible in view of his hurried departure for Europe, speculations in local Congress circles are to the effect that Pandit Nehru might agree to undertake the responsibility for the presidentship of the next Congress session of the country calls him to do so. They further opine that Pandit Jawaharlal will approve the Congressmen fighting elections under the new Constitution while keeping open his mind regarding the question of acceptance of office. But they think that personally Panditji would prefer concentrating his attention on the pursuit of an economic programme.

Informed circles also opine that when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru resumes the Congress leadership, Mahatma Gandhi will be glad to give him a chance by remaining in the background for some years more.—United Press.

League Committee's Peace Formula

Anglo-Iraq Treaty Model

Experts To Assist Abyssinia In Putting Her House In Order

GENEVA, Sept. 9.

Baron Aloisi and Sir S. Hoare were among the earliest arrivals at the League Assembly which opened at 10-50 to-day. The Council Chairman Guinazu temporarily assuming the Chair reviewed the work of the League, making the briefest reference to the Abyssinian dispute.

There was applause when Dr. Benes took the Chair of the Assembly. In a brief speech he declared confidently.

"We shall find new ways for peace, shall prevail over the difficulties and emerge triumphantly."

On Anglo-Iraq Treaty Model

The League Committee's proposed measures for assisting Abyssinia to put her house in order are to be submitted to legal advisers for juridical advice thereon. This decision was reached by the Committee of Five during an hour and a half's discussion of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute this afternoon.

The Committee suggested "inter alia" that the Anglo-Iraq treaty would afford the basis for discussion as a parallel instance. —Reuter.

Next Move At Geneva

PARIS, Sept. 9.

M. Laval is expected to return to Geneva to-night. He will take the first opportunity of conferring with Sir S. Hoare.

French observers anticipate that this meeting which concerns the next move in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute will be of prime importance and the calls which the Italian and British ambassadors made on M. Laval to-day are believed to be preparatory to it.

BEFORE EXPERTS COMMITTEE

The Italian memorandum on Ethiopia's unfitness for membership of the League and the reply the Abyssinian government promised to submit will also be examined by the sub-committee of experts consisting of representatives of Britain, France, Poland, Spain and Turkey.

The Committee of five is displaying great zeal and if the present rate of progress is maintained its work may be concluded within a few days.

The Emperor of Abyssinia has placed himself entirely on the hands of the League and it is presumed he will accept whatever will be decided, provided its territorial integrity and political independence are not affected. Britain also has declared her insistence that Abyssinia be allowed freedom as regards the acceptance of the proposals. It is consequently too early to say that Ethiopia has rejected the Paris or other proposals as none hitherto have been submitted but Sgr. Madariaga is beginning the process of sounding to-night. —Reuter's Spegial.

(EARLIER NEWS ON Page 7)

Secret Parleys Over C. L. A. Bill

GOVT. HOPES TO WIN

But Opposition Confident It Will Be Able To Torpedo Measure

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: Sept. 9.

Lobby circles were more stirred to-day than the House itself during the debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The reason is apparent. Formerly Government thought that it could never carry the Bill and became indifferent to the majority, by which it was defeated.

Hope For Govt.

Recent activities of Government Whips have, however, revealed to them the possibility of even defeating the Opposition. In fact, the latest reports in the lobby to-day were that, votes were evenly balanced and that Government would carry the day unless, of course, it is a tie and the President exercises his vote as he likes. Opposition Whips are still counting on 69 votes against Government's 66.

Centre Party's Role

Another feature of the lobby gossips to-day was that the Centre Group, which has caused this uncertainty, is not supporting Government in enacting the Bill entirely as it stands.

Sir Muhamed Yakub, for instance, made it clear in the Assembly that he would like to restrict the life of the Bill.

Secret Talks

I am told that secret talks are going on between the Government and the half-a-dozen of members, whose votes hold the balance of strength as to what the nature of the amendments would be, which Government should accept as the price for their joining hands in passing the Bill. Government, for the present, is ready to limit the life of the measure to three years, but is prepared to concede no more. This is not altogether satisfactory from the point of view of the Centre Group, and further conversations are proceeding.

As for the debate in the Assembly to-day, Dr. Deshmukh ended amidst applause by making an original point in proving that intellectual communalism was born of European insistence in India on reservations for themselves in various Services, while rowdy communalism was neither fanned by the Press nor could be controlled by a Special Act, as was proved by Bombay's experience, which was worse in 1932, when the Act was in force than in 1928.

Mr. Sarma was put into the field to counteract Dr. Deshmukh's attack. Though powerful in his voice, Mr. Sarma admitted he could not be as effective as his predecessor. However, he blessed the Bill as a "working journalist"

Sir Muhamed Yakub won the best cheer from Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Henry Craik, Sir Lancelot and others for condemning the Congress in boycotting the social functions held in honour of officials, thereby limiting personal liberty of its members.

Sardar Sant Singh pleaded eloquently for Government learning the lesson from history and Sardar Jogindra Singh reinforced his argument.

The debate would end by Wednesday and numerous visitors have already applied for tickets. The debate has been so far conducted in a manner that spokesmen have been allowed to participate in the debate from various parties turn by turn.

The Opposition Party is, however, pressing for a larger share on the strength of its numbers.

NO MOBILISATION ON FRONTIER

Movements Of Troops Only Precautionary, Say Government

SIMLA, Sept. 9

The following Communique has been issued by the Government:—

Certain movements of the troops had taken place in the last few days in connection with the present operations against Mohamands on the Hazara Border. These are, however, minor precautionery measures and involve only units of the first Indian Division. There is no question of mobilisation or calling of reserves as has been suggested in certain sections of the press.—United Press.

KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION

Disturbance In Stomach Makes Taking Of Nourishment Impossible

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

The latest detailed report of the condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, dated 27th August received here by airmail and signed by three doctors shows that the condition of her lungs has not undergone any essential change. Disturbance in the stomach function became apparent making taking of nourishment impossible and for an already weakened constitution. This indicates the greatest daughtr.

No further news has been received yet.—A. P.

PARSI AIRMEN'S CRASH

With reference to the report from Bulawayo about the three Parsi aviators, the Associated Press has been informed that Dastur who started from Karachi abandoned the flight on the course of the journey and returned to India and is already in Lahore and was not one of those who crashed near Mpita.

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Wanted an Electrician, holding technical diploma in Electrical Engineering, or at least a First Class Wireman's Certificate. Two years previous working experience is essential. Salary Rs. 60—5—80. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to The Secretary, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (1741)

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Wanted Gujarati knowing shorthand typist must have experience of Independent Correspondence. Apply Box No. 4832, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Solicitor Assistant in Attorneys Office. Apply stating qualifications and terms: Box No. 4829. "Bombay Chronicle".

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Young, experienced stenographer, 130 words per minute shorthand, 60 words typewriting, desires position, Box No. 4815, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted suitable responsible post by an experienced Graduate. For terms apply Box No. 4833, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Santa Cruz, Beasant Street, Anklesaria's Blocks with E. light, water taps. 4 rooms Rs. 27 and 3 rooms Rs. 22. (4831).

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Bombay Savoy Hotel, next door to Central Station, Boarding and Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging only Rs. 2. (4817).

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Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4748).

Wanted Candidates, Learn for Success—Electrical Engineering, Wireless, Telegraphy, Broadcasting, Tailoring, Knitting, Weaving. London Diplomas, Hostel seat free. Prospectus on 3 annas. National Technical College of India Ltd., Bombay 20. (4836).

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WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

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Boiler For Sale. One secondhand Lankashire Boiler 24 x 6 1|2, 125 lbs. Working pressure, in good condition, which is lying in our ginning factory at Sangli. Please write to Messrs Haridas Sivji and Co., Moodi Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3. (4818).

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Ahmedabad, for the supply of sluice valves of various diameter, so as to reach him on or before 4-0 p.m. on Monday the 23rd September.

The specification with the list of Sluice valves can be had from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
1740.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1936 to 31st December, 1936, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m on 21st October, 1935.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. 'Earnest money of Rs. 250 should be remitted in advance direct to the Auditor, Gondal, and receipt for the same should be attached to the tender. No tender will be considered without such receipt.' The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper.
Gondal Railway.

GONDAL,
Dated. 6th September, 1935.
1743.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Fourth Criminal Sessions, commencing on TUESDAY the 10th September, 1935, are required to attend at the High Court, at 11 a.m. instead of at 10-45 a.m.

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Fourth Criminal Sessions, commencing on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1935, need not attend on that day but are required to watch the Daily papers to see when they are next required to attend.

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 5th September, 1935.
(1737)

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE HAVING GIVEN of the loss of the Policy No. 42472 on the life of Dr. Keshav Hari Bhadbhade, Dadar, Bombay a duplicate copy thereof will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

PARASHURAM SHARMA,
Acting General Manager.
Lahore, 9-9-35.
(4835)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY

NOS. 284 & 397 of 1933.

Re. KISSONDAS KAKARAM and another .....Insolvents.

LALA HEMRAJ DHAWAN, of Dera-Ismail-Khan Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Peshawar and Dera-Ismail-Khan .....Creditor & Opponent.

and,

Re. Bill of Costs of Messrs. Purnanand & Jasubhai.

Messrs. PURNANAND & JASUBHAI .....Applicants.

Let all parties concerned attend before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, 1935, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) at the hearing of an application on the part of the Applicants abovenamed for an Order that Lala Hemraj Dhawan, the creditor and opponent abovenamed do pay the Applicants abovenamed a sum of Rs. 767-11-6 being the balance of the taxed costs payable by him herein and for costs of and incidental to this Chamber Summons and order to be made thereon.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1935.

(Sd.) PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Applicants.

To

LALA HEMRAJ DHAWAN,
Peshawar & Dera-Ismail-Khan.

Affidavit of Jhaverilal M. Buch, affirmed on the 2nd day of August, 1935, will be used in support of this Chamber Summons.

1130.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF DREDGERS AND BARGES IN THE SEA OF MUMBRA (G. I. P. RLY., MUMBRA STATION).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Ramkuvar Srinivas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Oscar S. Crassi carrying on business in the firm name of "The Sand & Co." as the Sole Proprietor and pursuant to the powers of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of August, 1934, will sell by Public Auction the following Dredgers and Barges on SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1935, at 4 p.m. in the Sea of Mumbra (G. I. P. Railway) at the place where they are lying:

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1. Priestman's Grab Dredger.
1. Mississipi Dredger (Oil Engine driven).
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No. 77 18 Brass.
No. 78 22 Brass.
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A deposit of 25 per cent will have to be paid by the purchaser at the time of knocking the lot or lots to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the lots purchased by the purchaser shall be taken possession of within three days from the day of sale at the purchaser's expense.

Further conditions of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES EGYPTIAN COTTON. (GIZA.7).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1935, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, in Godown No. H.97, of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd., by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned damaged cotton.

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(Continued from Col. 7).

of the accused on furnishing bail in the sum of Rs. 50.

Neighbour Accused Of Pawning Borrowed Ornaments

BOMBAY, Monday.

When four women lodged consecutive complaints in the Nagpada Police Section that an amazing "confidence-trick" had been played upon them by another woman, the police bestirred themselves and effected the arrest of Anusuyabai, wife of Babaji Laxman, this morning.

The accused is residing at 6th Lane Kamatipura. Making herself popular with her neighbours, she was stated to have stolen into the confidence of several women.

Slowly, she borrowed ornaments from them on the pretext that she wanted a pattern to prepare similar ornaments.

One by one, the women were taken in and time passed by, but the ornaments were never returned.

The complainants having become alarmed, started making inquiries. They ultimately found out that all their ornaments had been pledged with a Marwari, by the accused and that they had been duped to the extent of Rs. 500

The complainants, then, reported to the police station. The police arrested the accused and put her before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody, for a period of 14 days, pending further police inquiries.

TRIED TO DISPOSE OF TELEPHONE SET ?

BOMBAY, Monday.

Govind Vishnu and Noor Mohemad Ahmedkhan were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Saturday last while they were disposing of a telephone set at Null Bazar.

It is not known as to where they got the set from. They were Placed before a Presidency Magistrate and remanded to police custody, while further enquiries are in progress.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Shivji Velji, who is stated to have decamped to Poona with a sum of about Rs. 40 with which he was entrusted to take delivery of a parcel by V. P. P. on March 18 last, was arrested yesterday on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

He was produced at the Dadar Police Court to-day, when they applied for his remand till the 19th.

The application was granted.

TWO GAMBLING RAIDS DURING WEEK-END

BOMBAY, Monday.

Seventeen persons arrested in two raids on alleged gambling dens carried out by the Princess Street police, during the week-end were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day and released on bail.

In the first raid Namder Durgajee and eleven others were arrested at 6-45 p.m. on Sunday while in the second raid Laburam Gundraj and four others were arrested.

Girl Victim Of DeLisle Road Accident In Precarious Condition

BOMBAY, Monday.

At Hindu girl is lying in precarious condition in the K. E. M. Hospital as a result of a serious motor accident that occured at Delisle Road yesterday shortly after mid-night.

Santaram Kalwar, who was arrested by the police on a charge of rash and nigligent driving was produced at the Dadar Court to-day, when he was ordered to be released on bail till the 23rd.

BOMBAY, Monday.

A five-year old girl named Kamalabai Bhau was knocked down by motor car T2147 on Sunday morning at De Lisle Road.

She sustained serious head injuries and was removed to hospital where she died this morning.

Alleged Attempt To Outrage Woman's Modesty

BOMBAY, Monday.

On a charge of attempting to outrage the modesty of a woman, an Irani was arrested on the 5th by the Kingsway Police.

It is stated that on that day at about 5 p.m. the woman was going for a bath, when the accused caught her by her arm and proceeded to drag her in the direction of the bath-room.

At the Dadar Police Court to-day, Hormasdiar Jamshed Irani was ordered to be on bail till the 16th

Alleged Watch Thief Handed Over To Police By Salesman

BOMBAY, Monday.

The story of an unsuccessful attempt to "pinch" a lady's gold wrist watch from the shop of Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co. while the Salesman was busy selecting some watches to show him, was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court when the bail period of Prithiraj Luxmidas Assar was extended by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

It was stated that the accused went to the shop of the complainant at Hornby Road on Saturday and asked to be shown some ladies Gold wrist watches. The salesman put some watches on a tray and asked the accused to make his own selection.

As there were some other watches which the salesman wanted to show to the customer, he left the place for a few seconds to fetch them.

When the salesman returned he found that one watch was missing. A complaint was made to the manager and the police were called to the shop. Before the police arrived it is alleged the accused took out the missing watch from his pocket, handed it to the salesman and begged for mercy.

Accused was, however, taken in custody and later released on bail. As the police made an application for an adjournment of the case to enable them to make further inquiries, the Magistrate adjourned the case to Sept. 23.

WOMAN SUSTAINS FATAL BURNS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Muslim woman who had sustained burns on August 31 while boiling water for tea in her house at Bhendi Bazaar died at the J. J. Hospital on September 7.

At the inquest on Lalbi Sheikh Nawaz (32), her husband, giving evidence, said that when the woman took the kettle from the 'seghri' and turned round, the flames caught her 'sari' and she sustained burns. His hands also were slightly burnt when he tried to put out the flames.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Jury Unable To Ascertain Exact Cause Of Deaths

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Coroner's Jury to-day gave verdicts on two fatalities which "might have been suicides."

The Jury could not ascertain the exact cause of deaths.

The dead body of a Muslim hawker in an advanced state of decomposition was taken charge of by the Dongri police on September 6.

It appears the rent collector of the Hussain Building at Doctor Street, Nal Bazaar, was on his rounds when he saw the hawker lay dead in the room. He then informed the police. Underneath the deceased's head were papers amongst which were three receipts for fines paid in Court.

At the inquest on Husseinali Dawoodbhai, the hawker, his sister gave evidence. She stated she had seen him eight months ago. She identified him at the morgue.

The Coroner's Jury could not ascertain the cause of death as the body was in an advanced state of decomposition.

"But from the evidence," they added, "there can be no doubt that this is a case of suicide by taking some acid."

DEAD BODY FOUND IN SEA.

The body of an unidentified Muslim male was discovered floating in the sea off the 'M' shed of Prince's Dock on September 5 last.

At the inquest to-day, the Coroner's Jury could not ascertain the cause of death as the body was in an advanced state of decomposition but from the evidence tendered, they held that it appeared to be a case of suicidal drowning.

Driver Without Licence Arrested Following Serious Accident

BOMBAY, Monday.

How a driver of a motor-car who did not possess any licence, was alleged to have started off and knocked down two persons who were seriously injured, was described by a Pydhoni Police officer to-day, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The car bumped from one side of the road, the police officer stated, to the other where two people were standing. It knocked down both of them, jamming the one and inflicting abrasions on the other.

One of them, the officer added, was jammed so, seriously between the radiator of the car and the "otla" of a khoka shop near which he was standing, that he sustained a compound fracture on his left leg and that the skin of the lower portion of his abdomen was pulled off.

The other received multiple abrasions all over the body and both were removed to the G. T. Hospital.

In narrating the story of the incident the officer stated that Kamrudin Walliji, the accused, approaching a stationary car on Sarang Street on October 5, put the engine in the gear and pressed the self-starter.

The engine roared and bumped forward, from one side of the road to the other, knocking down two persons in its short but startling career.

The motor-car, no. 2426T, according to the police, belonged to Walliji Abdul Alli.

The Magistrate, to-day, ordered the accused to be released on bail to enable the police to finish their inquiries.

MYSTERY OF WALL CLOCK.

The mysterious disappearance of a wall clock from the Navy office, "A" section, has led to the arrest of a clerk on suspicion that he was connected with the offence.

In applying for a remand of Shamrao Balkrishna, ne Colaba police in their application stated that at 9-50 a.m. on Sept. 6, the wall clock in question was seen ticking away by a clerk. Later it had mysteriously vanished.

Inquiries were made and it was found that the accused, who was seen in the tiffin room, was noticed going out of the Naval Dockyard with a tin Box in his hand.

Sometime later a telephone message was received from an unknown person stating that the missing clock, for which a vigorous search was being made, would be found near a broken wall. The clock was found and restored to the owners but the police suspected that some relative of the accused might have brought the clock back to avoid trouble for the accused.

As inquiries are in progress, the Magistrate ordered the release

(Continued in Col. 5).

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Fields, Factories & Workshops

Improving The Lot Of Indian Villager

A. I. V. I. A. Aims At Teaching Him Principles Of Hygiene And Sanitation

(BY MR. BHARATAN KUMARAPPA, SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.)

At the instigation of Mahatma Gandhi the Indian National Congress at its session held on the 27th October, 1934, at Bombay, passed a resolution to form an Association for village reorganisation and reconstruction. This Association was informed on the 14th December, 1934, and came to be known as the All-India Village Industries Association. The aim of the Association is "village reorganisation and reconstruction, including the revival, encouragement and improvement of village industries and the moral and physical advancement of the villagers of India."

IMPROVING VILLAGER'S LOT

The work of the Association can be understood only when the villager's present state of existence is understood. He has insanitary habits and has little knowledge of the laws of sanitation and hygiene. His food is of the poorest. His methods of production are crude. He is thrown more and more on the land, for the old industries which formerly supplemented his income from land have vanished because of competition with factory-made goods. He is therefore desperately poor with no ambition or hope in life. Attendant on his poverty have followed other evils, such as lack of education hence ingorance and superstition and indebtedness leading to fear and serfdom.

The Village Industries Association cannot of course tackle all the problems connected with the village. Further, several of these problems can be most effectively tackled by the State, for they require political and economic power over the whole of India. The Association, therefore, must perforce confine itself only to such methods as lie within private control and organisation and that it can effect without the aid of state power and state machinery.

BETTER SANITATION

It is obvious that any Association which aims at village reconstruction must first concern itself with the physical condition of the villager, for the villager is the centre of all village activities and unless he is physically fit there can be no hope of improvement of any kind in the village. The Association, therefore, has on its immediate programme the sanitation of the village and food reform. Regarding sanitation it is evident that unless the streets, lanes and open spaces of the village are kept clean, and the water supply is pure, the villager will suffer from constant attacks of epidemics, itches, and fevers which sap his already too low vitality. Those who are eager for the advancement of the villager are, therefore, invited by the Association to begin the work of sanitation in the way of simple road making in the villages, freeing the lanes from accumulated rubbish which gathers flies and disease-carrying germs, introducing improved and economic methods cleaning village wells and tanks, disposal of human excreta, and teaching the villagers the proper use of water supply and sanitary habits in regard to spitting, ventilation, clothes, and cooking.

NOURISHING FOOD

Besides these, the Association is devoting much time and thought to evolving a balanced diet which while being well within the means of the villagers will provide him with all the necessary nutriment. The productive capacity of the villager has decreased partly as a result of malnutrition. It is necessary therefore to introduce life-giving elements into the villager's food or at any rate to see that whatever food he is able to afford is not deprived of even what little nutritive value it may have. If the villager lives on rice alone with some pickle to swallow it down, it becomes very necessary that he should get all the nourishment that rice is capable of giving and for this purpose he should be thought to steam the rice with just the necessary quantity of water so that there is no water thrown away after boiling, for the water contains much of the nourishment of rice.

HAND POUNDED RICE

And what is more, the villager should be taught to use hand-pounded rice, hand-pounded not only because hand-pounding provides employment for the villager and saves him the money he would otherwise throw away on a rice-mill, but also because hand-pounded rice, according to medical opinion is superior to mill-rice in nutritive value as the

(continued in colomn 5)

Boy Of Six Works 15 Hours For An Anna!

Sensational Revelations About The Over-worked And Under-fed Hotel Boys Of Bombay

By Dinkar Desai, (Servants of India Society)

That in the City of Bombay, in this year of grace 1935, there are—

A boy of six working 15 hours a day for Rs. two per month.

A number of young boys working from 15 to 21 hours a day for ten or twelve rupees a month,

A young restaurant employee works from 3-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. one day and from 7-30 a.m. to 1 a.m. the next day,

Are some of the almost unbelievable revelations made by Mr. Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society in the course of his study of the child labour conditions in hotels and restaurants of Bombay.

In the following article he makes a strong case for Mr. Bakhale's bill and urges the organization of a strong union of restaurant workers.

A STRONG UNION NEEDED

The miserable condition of the workers in hotels and restaurants in the city of Bombay, the majority of whom are young boys, almost children, is a problem worthy of a serious consideration by every one of us who has their welfare at heart. If the history of the working class as a whole in India is one of great privation and defective protection, this is assuredly true of the young workers in hotels who are more liable to exploitation than the adults.

The majority of these hotel workers are boys. The evil effects of child labour are threefold. His physical development is retarded, he is not permitted to play, and he is deprived of the opportunity to acquire education. To-day nearly every civilised nation has made legislative provisions to give its children protection against exploitation. Though India is backward in this respect, here too no child who has not completed his twelfth year is allowed to work in a factory, and those between the years of 12 and 15 are not allowed to work more than five hours in a day. The hours of work of these children are also so arranged that they do not spread over more than seven and a half hours in a day. Again no child is allowed to work at night.

Bakhle's Bill

But this law, governed by the Factories Act, does not apply to those children working in hotels, restaurants, shops or such other establishments which do not fall under the definition of a factory, with the result that the poor hotel boy is not protected at all by any of these legislative measures. It is, however, gratifying to note that the Bombay Shops Bill, recently introduced by Mr. R. R. Bakhale in the Bombay Legislative Council, if passed, will indeed be a great boon to these thousands, employed in all kinds of shops, including hotels and restaurants. This Bill is modelled on the lines of legislation in Great Britain. Some of its chief features are that children under the age of 12 years are prohibited from employment and young persons under the age of 18 are prohibited from being employed in a shop for a longer period than 72 hours in a week. On at least one week-day in each week, no shop assistant shall be employed in a shop after half past one o'clock in the afternoon. In the case of restaurants, an alternative provision to a weekly half-holiday is provided, if the occupier agrees to certain conditions. Every shop shall be closed not later than nine o'clock in the evening on one day in the week and eight o'clock on other days. In the case of restaurants, the closing hours will be ten o'clock in the evening on one day and half past nine o'clock on other days. The Bill has been circulated by the Bombay Government to elicit public opinion.

Needed A Union

The time has now, therefore, come for the public to realise the great injustice so far done to the hotel boys, sympathise with their cause and to afford them every kind of help and assistance that may be necessary. Besides creating a healthy opinion in support of the Bill, the best thing under the present circumstances would be to organise these hotel workers and to establish a Union of their own. With this same object in view, two meetings of all the workers of Bombay were held in the Servants of India Society's Home only a few days back. These meetings have already prepared the necessary ground for the formation of a strong Union of all the workers in the city belonging to the profession.

Detailed study of the social and economic conditions of these workers is also essential. The task is not so easy. According to the latest Census Report, there are nearly 2,000 restaurants, cafes and hotels in the city of Bombay, and the number of employees working in them exceeds the figure of ten thousands. An equally large number seems to be working in other cities of the Presidency. The magnitude of this important problem can only be realised after a thorough study of the subject. Some of the important aspects of the study that is to be undertaken should relate to such details as the circumstances that compelled the hotel workers to migrate to the city of Bombay, their original family occupation, their wages, the conditions of their work if any, the method of recruitment, the kind of treatment they are subject to at the hands of their masters, their food, dress, education, recreation and such other necessities of life and the total social and economic effects on the society as a whole due to the existing condition of this class.

Long Hours Of Work

It has been discovered that the hours of work of these hotel boys range from 15 to 18 per day, whereas the factory labourer in India works only for ten hours a day. Similarly no adult worker in a factory is allowed to work for more than 54 hours a week, whereas it is found that most of the hotel boys work for nearly 108 hours a week. What is more, the hotel boy has no holidays, no recreation, and no laws to protect him from the master.

For instance, one boy who has passed his English IV standard and who is employed in a restaurant in Girgaum works at the table for 108-1/2 hours a week and receives a salary of twelve rupees a month. This boy works from 6-30 in the morning till 1-30 at night on the first day and from 9-30 in the morning till 9-30 at night the next day. Another employee works from 3-30 a.m. to 12-30 at night, that is, for 21 hours the first day, and from 7-30 p.m. to 1 a.m. the next day. A boy of six years, employed in another hotel in Girgaum, works for 15 hours a day and receives a monthly pay of 2 rupees only. What is still more startling is the fact that this boy had to pay fine every month for breakage of cups and saucers. This amount of fine ranges from annas twelve to rupee one, with the result that he is entitled only to a small sum of a rupee every month. Still miserable is the fact that this boy had not at all received anything from his pay from the employer, though he is working in the hotel for the last two months.

Under-fed And Over-worked

Other boys employed in the same hotel also complain that their pay for the last five or six months is in arrears. From the evidence so far collected by me, I find that similar conditions prevail in the majority of hotels in every ward of the city. Another fact to be noted is that some boys work without any pay and, instead, receive only a small commission on every cup of tea they sell outside the hotel. It is needless to add that those boys employed in hotels and restaurants, being naturally confined within the four corners of the unhealthy buildings for almost all the 24 hours, cannot enjoy free air, with the result that their growth is stunted. Play, which has been looked upon as luxury, is an essential part of the growth and development of the child according to psychologists. Hotel life deprives these boys of the opportunity to play; they either become dullards and weaklings or develop criminal tendencies. Needless to emphasise that all of them are over-worked and under-fed.

Support The Shops Bill

The question concerning the age of admission of children to non-industrial establishments such as hotels, cafes and restaurants nad engaged the attention of the International Labour Conference in 1932. When the question came before the Committee of the Conference, Sir B. N. Mitra, the Chief of the Indian Government Delegation, pointed out that in the present-day conditions in India the minimum age of 14 for non-industrial occupations would not be suitaole, and pleaded for a minimum age of 10 years. Mr. Chamanlal, the Worker's Delegate from India, opposed Sir B. N. Mitra's propcsal. The special clause regarding India with some modifications made by Mrs. Palencia, Adviser to Spanish Government Delegation, was accepted. Obviously, this was opposed by Sir B. N. Mitra, whose speech made it clear that the special clause as amended would not be acceptable to him. As the convention no longer contained provisions considered necessary by the Government of India, the Government delegates abstained in the final vote, with the result that the convention still stands unratified by the Government of India.

Despite the increasing interest shown by the public in the Labour Movement in India the injustices and hardships to which these young workers fall victims are great and numerous. I, therefore, think that there is nothing more deserving of our attention than the interest of these young unhappy, under-fed and over-worked boys who legitimately seek, demand and are entitled to every kind of help and assistance from their countrymen. The one effective way of doing this would be to support the Shops Bill which is before the Bombay Legislative Council and to see that it is passed.

Workers Must Have Holidays With Pay

Accept I. L. O. Proposals, Says Social Service League

The General Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, in the course of his letter to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay on the subject of "Holidays with pay," writes:—

The object of the proposals to be put before the International Labour Conference is identical with that of the Royal Commission's recommendations. The Government of India have adopted the principle underlying the Commission's recommendations and have found it of advantage as stated in their letter, from the point of view of increased efficiency. There is no reason why the same advantage should not be reaped by private factories and other establishments, if they follow the same policy. Although there may arise administrative difficulties in applying generally any compulsory scheme to private factories and establishments, my Committee think that these difficulties are not likely to prove insurmountable.

LACK OF SECURITY

Among the difficulties stated in the Government of India letter, the migratory character of Indian labour and a high rate of turnover are mentioned. In this connection, my Committee would warn against attaching too much importance to these two difficulties. What is the cause and what is the effect must first be carefully determined. In my Committee's opinion, much of Indian labour that appears migratory is not really so. The absence of a leave system and lack of security of tenure in private factories and establishments are mainly responsible for the migration and turn-over of labour. These workers come from the same classes as workers in Government factories, railway workshops and other establishments in which a regular leave system and stability of employment obtain.

It is then obvious that if provision of holidays with pay were made, it is bound to have considerable effect and reaction in reducing turn-over and encouraging more steady work, for that provision would naturally be accompanied by conditions with regard to regular attendance for a reasonable period. The possibility of this effect and reaction is admitted in the Government of India letter. This possibility, in my Committee's opinion, outweighs the possibility of administrative difficulties that may crop up.

ACCEPT I.L.O. PROPOSALS

In this connection my Committee would like to point out that during the boom period the mill-workers in Bombay used to be paid bonuses and that the workers had to qualify themselves for these bonuses by regular attendance. The result was that labour turn-over in Bombay mills had been greatly reduced. The same result may reasonably be expected from the introduction of holidays with pay. That would create a sense of security among the workers which would naturally lead to better discipline and higher efficiency.

In conclusion, my Committee would urge upon the Government of India the desirability of accepting the proposals regarding holidays with pay that are to be put before the next session of the International Labour Conference.

MAKE IT OBLIGATORY ON EMPLOYER

Tramway Men's Union's Views

The Secretary, Tramways' Unoin, Bombay in the course of his letter to The Commissioner of Labour on "Holidays with Pay" writes:—

Annual holidays with pay should be granted to all workers, irrespective of any business, trade industry or other employment. It should even be made applicable to those engaged in agriculture or shipping. My Union holds that every man (or woman) should, as a right, be provided by the State with sufficient work, minimum pay and every kind of other facilities, such as holidays with pay, sickness, unemployment and old age insurance.

The international regulations on this subjct should take the form of a Draft Convention, but in the opinion of my Union, the Government of India should take early steps to have their own leg-

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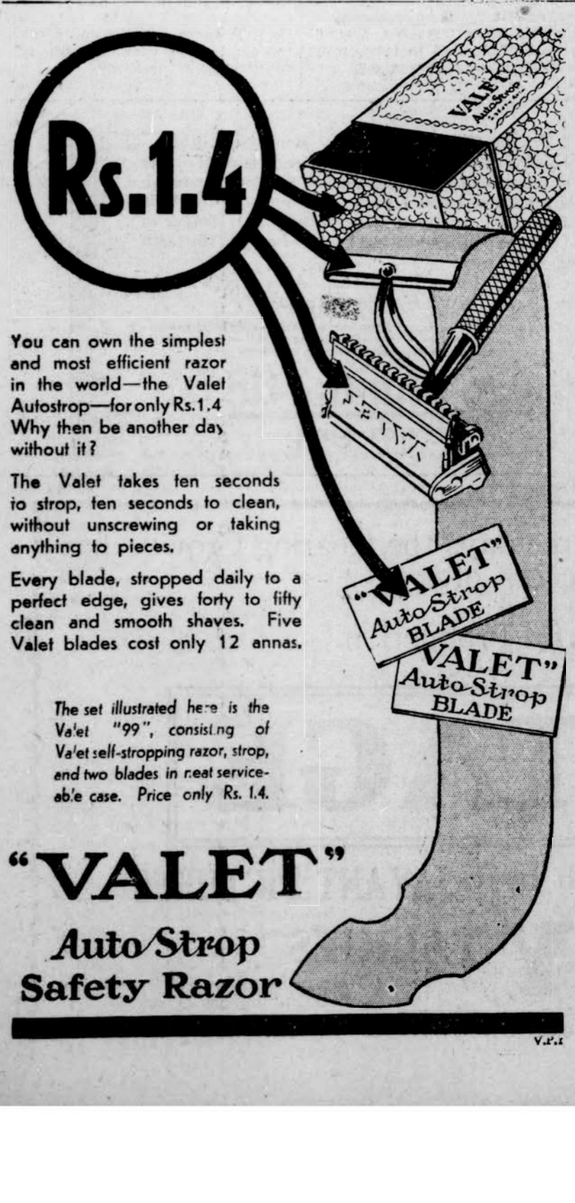
(continued from colomn 2)

the heat incidental to large machinery is injurious to vitamin B. The rice is to be unpolished for, otherwise in the process of polishing the pigmented covering containing vitamin B which is essential for nourishment and which is a preventive against Bery-Bery is lost. Medical opinion is unanimous in pointing out that the food contents of unpolished rice is much greater than polished rice, for unpolished rice is much richer in proteins, fat and minerals. Besides unpolished rice never causes constipation while polished rice always does. For these reasons, the Association urges the use of hand-pounded unpolished rice, and one of the easiest things for anyone who has the interest of the villager at heart to do is for him to use hand-pounded unpolished rice himself and to urge the villager to do the same.

Further, medical opinion is in favour of whole wheat hand-ground flour, and gur (jaggery) in the place of refined sugar, for the process of refining much of the valuable food elements both in food and sugar are lost. The Association therefore carries on propaganda for the use of whole wheat hand-ground flour and gur. Besides the common grain, herbs, fruits and vegetables found in the villages are now being analysed under the auspices of the Association so that a balanced diet may thus be evolved for the villager. In all these ways the Association hopes to put fresh life and vigour into the starved bodies of the villagers.



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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Cricket Headquarters In Bombay

By J. C. MAITRA.

B. P. (P.) C. A. Active Again.

After a long time I have just heard of the existence of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association. The last occasion that I came into contact with it was at that pleasant function they had arranged in honour of the victorious team which won for Bombay the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India. Since then nothing has been heard of their activities, although the Cricket Season is supposed to have begun more than a couple of months ago. However better late than never. The present cause of their rise before the public eye is their third Annual General Meeting which will be held at the Parsee Gymkhana on the 22nd instant.

Slackness Somewhere.

The business before it is the adoption of the report of the Managing Committee and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1934. Then there is the election of office bearers and members of the managing committee. There are also a few propositions to be considered, notice of which have been given by V. S. Dongre, A.A.A. Fyzee and others. First of all I am rather surprised that the meeting which should have been held five of six months ago, the year having ended last December, was delayed so long. At any rate, it should have been convened before the Cricket season commenced so that the new committee could formulate their plans for the ensuing season and work them up in time. Apparently there is some slackness somewhere in the administration.

A Trophy for the League.

The annual report gives an interesting reading of the activities of the B. P. (P.) C. A. during the period under notice. The batting and bowling averages of the players who participated in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India, are also illuminating. The statements of accounts which show a credit balance of over Rs. 12,000 are very encouraging indeed. But the point I particularly relish in the report is that the Association is now taking active interest in the long-standing question of starting League matches in Bombay. Further, Motiram Narayanrao Desai Topiwalla, a lover of Cricket, has announced a donation of Rs. 2,500 towards the purchase of a shield in memory of his late father, Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwalla for the Association League matches, with such a handsome start, I hope the new committee which will come into power next Sunday, will spare no efforts to bring the League to fruition next season.

Work Before the New Committee.

During the next few months the Association officials will have their hands fairly full, especially in view of the Australian visit to this city and the Cricket Championship of India. I understand that the question of abandonment of the Ranji Trophy Tournament this year is still in abeyance. There are several provincial Associations who consider it beyond them to hold the inter-provincial matches and at the same time entertain the Australians. It looks as if the dissentients will carry the day, as the financial side of the question cannot be any way ignored. I would however like the latter to explore all avenues before they give up the tournament this year. Whatever the final decision in this respect, the B. P. (P.) C. A. should not relax their efforts towards consolidation of their position and power and chalking out their future plans in a thorough and systematic manner. From the beginning of Cricket history in India, Bombay has always been in the vanguard, other provinces are now trying hard to eclipse the leading light. It devolves upon the B. P. (P.) C. A. to make persistent and strenuous efforts not only to retain that position, but also to help India to attain an outstanding rank in the world of cricket.

Bombay City Cricket Association.

There is a notice of motion by Dongre and Fyzee which proposes to alter the title of our Association to "The Bombay City Cricket Association," limiting its activities to the city and its suburbs. Since Gujarat and Maharashtra formed Associations of their own, the sphere of influence and activity of the B. P. (P.) C. A. naturally dwindled down to the limits proposed. I do not see any reason why we should stick to a bombastic title when a simpler one would suit us better. I trust the amendment would be unanimously accepted and necessary alterations in the rules made once for all.

Three Important Propositions.

Dongre and Fyzee will sponsor three important propositions as follows:—

"This meeting puts on record its disapproval of the action of the Executive officers of the Board of Control for Cricket in India in not providing for Indian Test players proper and sufficient massage and medical facilities, for not making proper hotel accommodation at Madras and Calcutta and for not giving the same travelling amenities as were given to the M. C. C. Team."

"This meeting disapproved the action of the Emergency Committee and other Executive officers of the Board of Control for cricket in India in appointing European Umpires in all the Three Test Matches and for appointing two Europeans on the Selection Committee out of three, especially when capable Indian Umpires and Selectors were available."

"This meeting is of opinion that the Selection Committee for Test Matches should be entirely composed of Indians and that India should have in future Indian Umpires only. This meeting is further of opinion that the Headquarters for the Board of Control for Cricket in India should be in Bombay from the year 1936 onwards."

Insist on Their Acceptance.

I am glad my friends, Fyzee and Dongre, have seriously taken up the suggestions that I have been hammering on in these columns for a long time. The officials at Delhi deserve to be censured for the manner they treated the Indian Test match players during the last M.C.C. visit, and also for appointing two European selectors, out of three, and European Umpires for all the Test matches. It is somewhat comforting to note that they have realised the strength of feeling in the country behind these suggestions and made some amends for the future, in respect of the composition of the next selection committee and the treatment of players during the Australian visit and England tour. I hope the others will not remain in the cold long.

FILM CENSORS TO SEE MUCH-DISCUSSED FILM TO-DAY

People Await Their Verdict On "Jawani-ka-Hawa"

BOMBAY, Monday.

Considerable interest is evinced by the public of Bombay regarding the picture "Jawani-ki-Hawa" of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., which has created so much stir in the Parsi Community, as the film will come before the Bombay Board of Film Censors to-morrow for certification.

What would be the attitude of the Film Censors in view of the recent agitation by a certain section of the Parsis?

This is the question on every one's lips. In tram-cars and suburban trains, in restaurants and even in streets, people are discussing what decision the film censors will arrive at regarding the release of the film for exhibition.

Enquiries made by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in this connection elicited the reply from a Film Censor, who is supposed to exercise his own discretion and gift of judgment, that he wanted the permission of the Commissioner of Police (ex-officio President of the Censor Board), before he could say a word regarding the general lines on which the issue or refusal of certification of any film is considered.

Despite this attitude of one censor, it is stated in well-informed circles, that the Censors ought not to find any serious difficulty in certifying this much discussed film.

The issue boils down to a simple and perhaps an insignificant one, when it comes before the Censor Board.

Forgetting for one moment that a Parsi girl has acted the role assigned to her, is there anything objectionable in the film itself? That is the only issue the Board has to decide.

Once the Censors find that there is nothing objectionable, then there is nothing which lies in their way of certifying the film. They have no power to withhold license, because a particular group of persons have taken objection to a particular person taking part in the film.

In the film does not depict scenes which are in violation of the general principles on which the merit of a film have to be conhow far the film 'Jawani-ki-Hawa' in the way of certification of the film.

To-morrow will decide as to how far the film 'Jawani-ki-Hawa' produced by a reputable concern, under the direction of able and experienced men who are thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the Censor Board, is fit for exhibition in picture-houses all over India and perhaps abroad. It can only be banned if there is anything objectionable in the scenes or dialogue.

Simla, Sept. 9. The total approximate gross earnings of all State owned Railways for the period of ten days ending August 20, 1935, amount to Rs. 189 lakhs or 12 lakhs less than the corresponding period of the previous year.—United Press.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD TOURNAMENT

G. I. P. Win Final

A very large and enthusiastic crowd turned out at the Bengal Club ground, Parel, on Sunday evening to witness the final between the G. I. P. Mechanics Institute and the Bombay City in the Satiranjan Shield Tournament. The Railway won the verdict by an odd goal in three, but they had to fight all the way to pull the game out of the fire.

The Institute, however, played much the better football and thoroughly deserved to win. Right from the kick off, they took charge of the attacking operations and bombarded the City goal until they notched their first point at the sixth minute through Higson, the Railway leader, who gave the City custodian, Chawdhury, no chance.

Spurred by this sudden reverse, the City players girded up their loins to put up a stout fight and get on level terms with their opponents. The Railway, however, backed up by their splendid defence lines, would not allow them to penetrate their goal. Half time was called with the G. I. P. leading by one goal to nil.

CITY'S FUTILE EFFORTS.

On resumption the City gathered their forces and made repeated incursions into the Railway territory but their efforts did not prove successful until midway through this moiety. A neat passing bout between Hari and Govind culminated in the former beating Brown, the Railway custodian. The City continued the pressure for sometime but without further success. Towards the close of the game the Railwaymen went on top again and Pearson, their inside right, scored the winning goal amidst thundering cheers. Despite the strenuous efforts of the City, the Railway goal remained in tact, and the match ended in a victory for the G. I. P. by two goals to one.

RESULTS.

G. I. P. RY. MECHANICS INSTITUTE 2 goals.
BOMBAY CITY 1 goal.

TEAMS.

G. I. P. MECHANICS INSTITUTE, PAREL:—Brown; N. Brown and W. Carr; Thomas, V. Thomson and D'Cunha; P. Sullivan, Pearson, Higson, Yearsley and Smith.

BOMBAY CITY:—Chowdhury; Manek and Mallari; Jairam, Premlal and Narayan; Jesudian, Ramkrishna, Bapoo, Govind and Hari.

Mr. J. C. Maitra's Speech

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. J. C. Maitra, President of the Indian Football League, regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, who was to preside over the function and distribute the prizes. Mr. Maitra cordially congratulated the G. I. P. Mechanics Institute for winning the Satiranjan Shield and sympathized with the Bombay City team. He expressed the hope that they would all compete again next year and help the Tournament to greater success.

He felt sorry that the Council of the I. F. L. had to take some disciplinary actions against certain offending players. But, he said, they had to do it to inculcate the spirit of discipline and sportsmanship among Indian players with a view to set them up as glowing examples before the whole world. He hoped therefore that they would in future respect the referee's decisions without demur.

With regard to the size and condition of the ground, Mr. Maitra assured his hearers that they would enlarge the field and improve its condition further as soon as permission of a permanent nature was granted by the Municipality, for which a movement has already been set afoot. As regards the affiliation of the Indian League to the W. I. F. A., he said that the I. F. L. would do so as soon as the latter recognised their services to Indian football and allow them fitting representation in the council of the W. I. F. A. and the All-India Federation, when the latter comes into being. Mr. Maitra sincerely hoped that the W. I. F. A. would give their sympathetic consideration to this questions.

In conclusion, Mr. Maitra heartily thanked the referees and other officials who had helped to make the tournament a thorough success. He then presented the trophy to the Captain of the G. I. P. team and cups and medals to the winners and the runners up respectively.

HINDUSTAN CUP TOURNAMENT

The first match of the Hindusthan Cup Tournament, under the auspices of the Indian Football League, was played on Saturday last between the D. L. I. Followers and the Lucky Stars. The Followers won the match by six goals to one. The Lucky Stars, though a new formed team, resisted their opponents with a good defence.

The Followers registered their first goal through Daniel, their inside right in the first half. They scored rest of the five goals in the second half.

Balaram, the centre forward of the Lucky Star, scored the only goal for his side.

THE DRAW

The following draw is fixed:—

First Round.

Parel Sporting v. Bengal Club—'A' on 12-9-35 at 5-30 p.m.

Goan United v. Wanderers F. Club.—'B' on 12-9-35 at 4-30 p.m.

Second Round.

W. Vincent Club v. Winners of 'A'
X. D. L. I. Followers
Y. Texaco v. Bhoiwada F. Club
Z. B. K. Samaj v. Winners of 'B'

Semi-Finals.

M. Winners of 'W' v. D. L. Followers
N. Winners of 'Y' v. Winners of Z.

Final.

Winners of M v. Winners of N.

PERRY DEFEATS SHIELDS

(Special Cable.)

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 8.

In the quarter finals of the Men's Singles for the U. S. Tennis Championships, Fred Perry (Britain) beat F. X. Shields (America) 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—0.

Perry now meets Allison in the semi-final.

In the quarter final round of the American Lawn Tennis Championships, Allison beat Maier, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

VILLAGERS' RIGHT UPHELD

Sion Landlord Fails To Obtain Declaration From Court

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Sept. 9.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, the first class sub-judge of Thana, has dismissed with costs the suit filed by Mr. Kashinath Govind Navare, a landlord of Sion, against the Secretary of State for India for a declaration that the waste-lands, round about Dombivli in the Kalyan taluka, purchased by him from the Government in 1916 were without any encrumbances of a public highway, or in the alternative for a declaration that he was entitled to damages to the extent of Rs. 1,000 from the Government.

On this decision depended the rights of residents of more than half a dozen villages to use the old well-defined cart track running through the lands of the plaintiff.

The Sub-Judge on evidence before him gave judgment in favour of the villagers and upheld their rights to use the public highway.

The facts of the case were that Mr. K. G. Navare, the plaintiff, had purchased at an auction the waste-lands at Dombivli from the Government in 1916. The area was developed in 1921 and plots for building purposes were laid out by the plaintiff, who named the site as "Ramanagar."

Thereafter the residents of villages in the neighbourhood were prohibited the public use of the cart track. Against the obstruction by the plaintiff, the villagers made complaints to the Collector of Thana.

Inquiry Ordered.

The Commissioner of the Northern Division, after personally visiting the place, ordered an inquiry to be held into the alleged interference by the plaintiff of the rights of the villagers to use the old cart track.

As a result of the inquiry Mr. Navare was ordered by the Government to remove the obstruction put up by him, and to allow the villagers to use the old cart track, which they were using as a highway for a very long time.

Aggrieved by the Government order, Mr. Navare brought a civil action against the Secretary of State for India praying for a declaration that the lands were without encrumbances of a public highway, and in the alternative claiming damages of Rs. 1,000 from the defendant.

After hearing both the sides, the Sub-judge came to the conclusion that there was a well-defined cart track running through the plaintiff's lands as revealed in the map. He, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. M. V. Hegdde, Advocate, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. D. J. Raje, the assistant Government Pleader, for the Secretary of State for India.

ARMED MAN RUNS AMOCK

Seven Suspects Arrested And Remanded To Custody For Kamatipura Outrage

BOMBAY, Monday.

Brandishing a knife furiously, in the 13th Lane Kamatipura, Kisan, a man who ran amock yesterday, was stated to have challenged one and all on the street.

The man is, now, at large.

Inquiries made by the Police in thhis connection revealed that the wanted man was in league with several other persons described by the police as his confederates.

Latif Wazir and six others, when arrested by the police, today, could not give satisfactory answers.

In describing the dramatic escapade of the principal accused in the case in applying for remand into custody of the seven accused the police stated that Kishan made a bid for freedom, the moment the police arrived on the scene.

The person who danced along the street flourishing his knife, the police officer stated, darted through several streets and lanes, and apparently dropped himself in the Umar Jamal stables where the knife was recovered.

Kishan flinging away the knife in the stables, the police officer presumed, made himself scarce.

The police have spread their nets to capture the dangerous man.

Pending further police inquiries and arrest of the principal man, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon before whom the accused were placed, ordered them to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 30 or in default to be remanded to police custody for a period of seven days.

Gaya.—The anniversary to celebrate the birth day of Bharatendu Harish Chandra, the renowned poet and the maker of modern Hindi literature was celebrated with great eclat at the local town hall. There was an assemblage of about 5,000 people including the elite of the town. —United Press.

Bombay And Suburban Badminton

OPEN TOURNAMENT

After all Bombay is to have an "open" Badminton Tournament. This sport has been badly neglected for some years and the Bandra Gymkhana are making an effort to revive it and has decided to run an open tournament entries for which close on 11th instant. A representative committee has been formed and competitors residing out of Bandra limits will be granted a few special privileges. The tournament commences from 16th instant at the Bandra Gymkhana.

All particulars can be had from the Tournament Secretary.

MEMBERS' TOURNEY RESULTS

The Bandra Gymkhana recently held a tournament for its members and the following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (OPEN)

Winner: Mr. John Pinto
Runner-up: Mr. R. A. D'Silva

MEN'S DOUBLES (OPEN)

Winners: Messrs. C. Gomes and R. Patwardhan.
Runners-up: Messrs. J. Pinto and R. A. D'Silva.

MIXED DOUBLES (HANDICAP)

Winners: Miss E. D'Lima and Mr. J. Pinto
Runners-up: Mrs. Sampson and R. Patwardan.

LADIES' SINGLES (HANDICAP)

Winner: Miss M. Rikh.
Runner-up: Mrs. Sampson

JUMBLES (HANDICAP)

Winners: Messrs. R. A. D'Silva and L. Pereira.
Runners-up: Miss E. Dyer and Mr. W. D'Souza.

TRIBUTES PAID TO NIMBKAR

"Solidified Working Class Of Bombay"

On Sunday, a congratulatory meeting was held in the Docks in honour of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar who is proceeding on the 14th instant to Madras to stand his trial (under 124-A.) on the 16th before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Madras.

Dr. M. R. Shetty, Miss Maniben Kara, and Mr. V. B. Karnik eulogised the services rendered by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar in solidifying the working class of Bombay.

Mr. S. R. Nimbkar replying stressed the need for strengthening the working class.

A resolution condemning Italian aggression on Abyssinia was also passed.

● PERMA-GRIP, Pro-phy-lac-tic's new invention makes all other tooth brushes obsolete. No other tooth brush has this remarkable new method of permanently sealing the bristles into the brush handle—sealing them in so firmly, so securely, that it is practically *impossible* for them to be pulled out.* Danger of infection in the gums and annoying bristles between the teeth are a thing of the past.

Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

* While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others.

Pro-phy-lac-tic
TRADE MARK
Perma-Grip
A GENUINE PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC PRODUCT

Talk of the Town! For the last three days the Roaring Crowds has proved the Success of - - - - - - - - -

Debaki Bose's Wonderful Production

LIFE is a STAGE

Featuring:— Smt. DURGA KHOTE Released by:—JAYANT PICTURES

TIME:—
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

AT ROXY TALKIES
Queen's Road.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 12, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 11, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 4, 1305
Sunrise: 6h 25m
Sunset: 6h 47m
Hightide: 10-01 22-01
Lowtide: 3-16 16-1●

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: Staff and Deptl. vs. Texaco, I. F. L. Ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Barras vs. B. E. S. T., G. I. P. Ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 11.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Marine Lines Maidan.

THURSDAY, September 12.

Khardad Sal: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

FRIDAY, September 13.

Harwood League: Texaco vs. Barras, I. F. L. Ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 14.

S. S. Maloja, with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 15.

Harwood League: City Police vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.
Durhams II vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

MORAES—Sister Mary Francis (nee Lily Moraes), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. X. Moraes of "Crossville," Santa Cruz. The funeral cortege will leave Villa Theresa, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, at 5 p.m. today for the residence ("Crossville," Santa Cruz) of Mr. Moraes and will then leave at 5-30 for the Santa Cruz Cemetery.

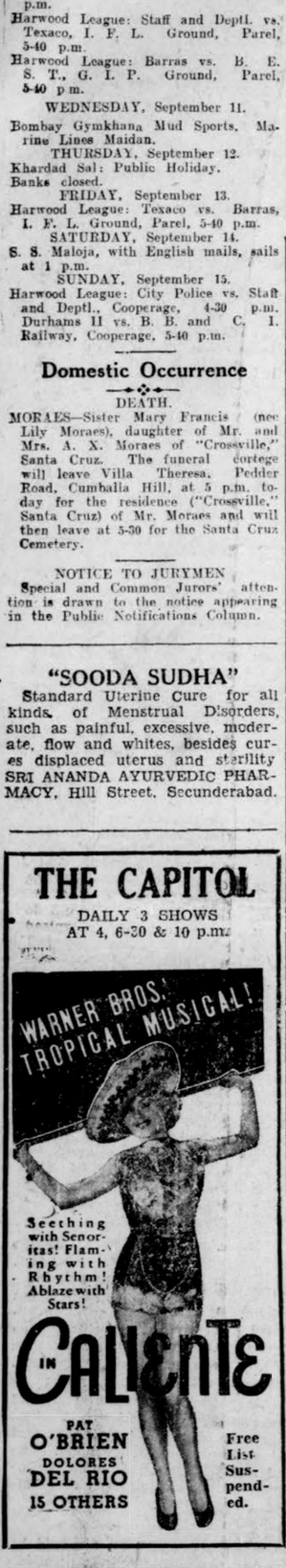
NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

"SOODA SUDHA"

Standard Uterine Cure for all kinds of Menstrual Disorders, such as painful, excessive, moderate, flow and whites, besides cures displaced uterus and sterility SRI ANANDA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Hill Street, Secunderabad.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY 3 SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



THE REGAL
DAILY 3 SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

UNITED ARTISTS' MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE
CLIVE OF INDIA
Also the prize-winning ALL-TECHNICOLOUR Silly Symphony
"TORTOISE AND THE HARE"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"In Caliente" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Clive of India" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Paris in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 5-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Bal Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Heat Wave" Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Scandals Of 1935". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian music—short musical plays. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market rates. European lunch hour selections 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies' Corner. Talk on "Our Festivals". 7-0 p.m. European programme of dance music (records). 8-0 p.m. "Scrapbook"—a talk. 8-15 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Hari Kirtan by Hari Bhacta Parayan, K. M. Ghanwatkar. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROACADSTING

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Fitz Kreisler.* A programme of original works and arrangements, played by the Alfredo Campoli Trio. 8-00 p.m. "Notes and Nauticalities." A light maritime medley. 8-45 p.m. "Remote Corners, No. 4: Papua."* A talk by Evelyn Cheesman 9-00 p.m. Light Classical Concert. The News English String Quartet. Winifred Small (Violin), Eveline Thomson (Violin), Winifred Stiles (Viola), and Florence Hooton (Violincello). 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa per s. s. 'Gujarat' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Narkunda' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Mackeller' left Liverpool on 7th afternoon.

Steamer 'Clan Macnair' left Liverpool on the evening of Friday, September 6.

The O S K steamer 'Yahiko Maru' left Singapore on September 5 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 18 via Penang and Colombo.

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Narkunda' with the mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

The 'Narkunda' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

The O S K steamer 'Celebes Maru' left Colombo on September 6 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 10.

KHADI HAWKING IN 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the members of the Committee and Ward workers went out for hawking Khaddar at Ashok Building, Princess Street. The response was very encouraging

FOUND

A railway season ticket issued in name of A. H. Nazar is found. Please apply personally to Mr. Durlabh Sampat, 'Phone No. 23841 and obtain the same on due verification.

WONDERFUL NEWS FOR STOMACH SUFFERERS.

No matter what form your stomach trouble takes, you can almost certainly be cured.

Whether it is "just indigestion," gastritis of long-standing or an agonising duodenal ulcer, you can get immediate relief and lasting cure if you will only take Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, made from the formula which thousands of doctors are recommending and which leading hospitals now use for most cases of stomach trouble.

This Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is just as effective for stopping and preventing the first symptoms of indigestion, as it is for curing the most serious cases of gastritis or stomach ulcer.

If you have any form of stomach trouble, try the way so many thousands of sufferers have found so miraculous. But be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in tablet form.

Messrs. J. L. Patel, B. Sc., and C. J. Patel, B. Sc., two Gujerati youths, who left for England on Monday to study Textile Chemistry in the Manchester University.

BUDDING LOHANA ORATORS

The Elocution Competition of the Lohana Undergraduates organised by the Lohana Debating Union was held on the 7th instant in the premises of the Higher Education Lohana Boarding under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, Messrs. Bhanushanker Vyas, Raman N. Vakil and Shunderjee Betai were the Judges.

Sixteen Undergraduates took part in the said Competition. The first prize of Rs. 10 and the second prize of Rs 7 were awarded to Messrs. Jayantilal D. Adhiya and Ravani P. C. Respy. The third prize of Rs. 5 was divided between Messrs. Budhecha L. A. and Sachade Parmanand. A consolation prize of Re. 1 each was awarded by the past and present Boarders Samelan to the remaining twelve candidates.

3 Arts' Welcome To Atiya Begum

(From A Correspondent)

The 3 Arts Welcome Social to Atiya Begum on Sunday was a record success. The speakers Dr. Miss Mistri, Nawabzadah Murtaza Khan, Messrs. Tarapore, Makani, Bakza and Desai referred to the success the 3 Arts met with in London and on board M. V. "Victoria". Mr. Fyzee-Rahaman's three exhibitions of paintings and to the success of the Palestine tour.

Atiya Begum was welcomed by Mrs. Datoobhoy. She thanked H. H. Nawab and Begum Saheba of Janjira for keeping the 3 Arts lively during her absence. She referred to the long and affectionate letter from George Bernard Shaw, stating that it was Mr. Rahaman's paintings in the environs of Aiwan Bifat that inspired him to write the Indian play now on at Malvern.

An entertaining programme terminated the proceedings.

Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

An 'At Home' was given to Mr. Bala Subrahamnyam, B.Com., A.I.A. of the Bombay Life Assurance Company by the Manager of the Company, the Manager of the Bombay Fire and Gen. Insurance Company Ltd. and Messrs. Kochikar Bros., Chief Agents to Bombay Life Assurance Company on the occasion of his having passed the A. I. A. examination at the Modern Hindu Hotel on Sunday. There were present about 150 guests among whom were the Manager of Bombay Life, Mr. J. L. Mehta, Mr. M. B. Muzumdar, the Asstt. Manager, M. M. Mundkur, Manager of Bombay Fire, Mr. Padmanabha Pai of Kochikar Bros and Mr. H. Venkatram of the Publicity Service of India.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE BOMBAY

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. P. G. Naik will deliver a lecture on "Vigilance and Rescue Work."

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver the 7th lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. on "Work in the Immediate Future."

THE BOMBAY PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Bombay Press Owners' Association will be held at the Nirnaya Sagar Printing Press, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when amongst other work the Factory Act as affecting the printing presses will be considered.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION, BOMBAY

A public meeting of the Municipal workers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. on the Foras Road Maidan. Speeches will be delivered by Miss Maniben Kara and Messrs. Jhabvala, Nimbkar, Inamdar, Karnik, Madan Shetty, Kondviker and others.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi has been returned unopposed as the Acting Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust, during the absence of Mr. Mathuradas Canji Matani (representing the Grain and Seeds Section of the Indian Merchants' Chamber).

ARYA SAMAJ, MANDIR

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma and Pandit Vijayshankerji will deliver a public lecture on "Road to Swarajya" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Mandvi (Masjid Bunder Road, Chinoy Building) today (Tuesday) at 7 p.m.

Mr. Shankar D. Kalelkar, son of "Kaka" Kalelkar, left for England on Monday, to study for the Bar. Photo shows him with friends, who came to see him off at the Ballard Pier.

THANA WANTS ONE MORE SEAT

Resolution Before Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Sept. 9.

A resolution demanding one more seat in the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Thana district Non-Mahomeddan constituency is the first item on the agenda for a special meeting of the Thana Municipality convened for to-morrow by the municipal president Mr. W. A. Rege.

The president has suggested in his note dated August 22 to pass a resolution demanding six seats (Non-Mahomeddan) in the Bombay Legislative Assembly in place of five only which are allotted to the Thana district, in view of the population and other important matters.

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar has given notice of a similar proposition on the subject.

DRAINAGE SCHEME.

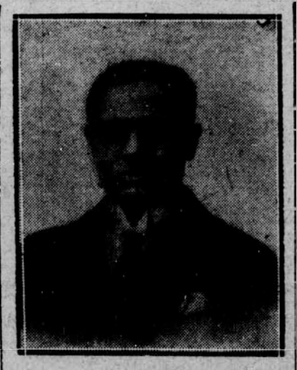
The next important item on the agenda is the motion of Mr. Rege to explain to the rate-payers the importance of the two schemes of water-supply and drainage, and to ascertain whether they are ready to bear the burden of additional taxation.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

"That in view of the facts that the consideration of the Yeur water scheme and drainage scheme is very urgent as without them the present cry for more water and the insanitary and unsatisfactory condition of the present drains are not likely to disappear, it is resolved that a committee consisting of the following councilors Messrs. D. M. Damle, S. M. Abhyankar and W. A. Rege be appointed to approach the citizens of Thana with a view to explain to them the two schemes and ascertain their views as to whether they approve of these schemes and whether they are ready to bear the burden of the necessary additional taxation, without which these schemes can not be undertaken and will not be sanctioned by the Government, and also without which the present cry for more water and the insanitary and unsatisfactory condition of the present drains would unfortunately continue. The committee is authorised and requested to issue the necessary leaflets in English and Marathi for the said purpose at a cost of not exceeding Rs. 50. This Board further desires that the said committee should arrange public meetings in different localities to guage public opinion."

"JAME JAMSHED" NEW YEAR NUMBER

The Gujarati readers of the Presidency will welcome the reappearance of the Parsi New Year number of the 'Jam-e-Jamshed' which has been issued this year, in a bulky book-form. The proprietors have brought out a number which does them credit both in its choice of intellectual fare, in English and Gujarati, and its get-up, enriched by attractive illustrations. The editor in his greetings to the readers naturally refers to burning Parsi problems, such as unemployment, establishment of industrial homes (both for men and women) and technical and agricultural colonies, and pleads for the self-sacrificing services of "a few more Parsi missionaries" to bring about the desired results, for communal weal. The moderate price of annas four only for a number of 175 pages ought to make it very popular among readers, and its usefulness would have been enhanced had there been given an index of the contents.



Mr. K. B. Nair, G.B.V.C., B.V.S, Professor, Veterinary College, Bombay, sailed for Canada on Monday to join the Toronto University for higher studies in Veterinary Science.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN BOMBAY

Prize Of Rs. 100/- For An Essay

The Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, has decided, as part of the programme of the League's Silver Jubilee in 1936, to award a prize of Rs. 100/- for the best essay on "Social Service in Bombay" covering fifty foolscap pages. The essay should be typewritten or written in a legible hand on one side of the paper only. The writer should give his pseudonym or motto in the essay which should be accompanied by a closed envelope containing his real name and address. The competition is open to all. The publication right of the essay will remain with the League. The best essay for the prize will be selected by a Committee of examiners consisting of Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. K. Natarajan (Editor of the Indian Social Reformer). The essays should reach the General Secretary, Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, on or before the first week of January, 1936.

CONFERENCE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

Original Movers To Cooperate With Socialists

Messrs. Abdul Rahman Mitha and N. N. Chandur have sent the following for publication:—

Taking into consideration the grave situation created in the country by the move of some of the Right wing leaders of the Congress in the direction of acceptances of offices under the new Constitution, thus liquidating the assertion of the right of self-determination and also the impending war, some radical Congressmen met together on June 26 last with a view to mobilise all the radical elements inside the Congress and then form an Organisational Committee to call a conference in Bombay (Congress) Province with the purpose of counteracting the move of the Right wing leaders and to formulate a concrete programme of action. An announcement to that effect was made in the press immediately.

SOCIALIST MOVE

The meeting authorised us as convenors of the Organisational Committee. We met the Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party and other radical groups and elements in Bombay. The Congress Socialist Party failed to respond though they would not oppose this move of ours. Later Mr. Y. J. Meherally, the acting Secretary of the Party, moved a proposition in the B. P. C. C. to the effect that a political conference should be called to express the organised opinion of Congressmen in Bombay. We waited till it was finally thrown out by the B. P. C. C. We again addressed a letter to the Congress Socialist Party to co-operate with us in our attempt. After that a meeting was called on the 2nd instant at Abu Bakar Manzil to discuss the situation and to form an Organisational Committee. It was attended by a number of Radical Congressmen including Messrs. R. A. Khedgiker and Charles Mascarenhas, two prominent members of the Party.

Meanwhile we were informed that the Congress Socialist Party was considering the letter we had sent them and that there was every likelihood of their joining hands with us. In view of this the meeting was adjourned to Sunday last to enable them to attend the same.

NEW SITUATION

On Saturday, 7th instant we were informed personally as well as by an announcement in the press that the Congress Socialist Party itself in cooperation with other radical Congressmen is calling a conference to decide on the abovenamed issues.

As already announced the meeting was duly held on Sunday last at 7-30 p.m. at Abu Bakar Manzil to consider the formation of the Organisational Committee. There the new situation created by the decision of the Congress Socialist Party and the statement in the press to that effect was considered. The issues raised in broad outline being the same, the meeting decided that in spite of the initiative being taken by us earlier we must join hands with them in the interest of the cause and make the conference a success.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Old Bombay

Who are these people sitting on the verandah of that cottage-like building? This question is often asked by people crossing Falkland Road while passing along the Dharamshala situated at the junction of Falkland Road and Balaram Street. This Dharamshala was handed over by the Government of Bombay to the Bombay Municipality in 1869 when very few people of the present generation were born and the condition of the city was quite different from what it is today. The conditions laid down by the Government were that the building should be kept in good repair and in clean condition. The Municipality has maintained this building in good condition since then and it costs about Rs. 450 per year for keeping it so. The people whom one sees there are only poor travellers who find shelter there for a few days.

Adulterated Ghee

Thousands of people in Bombay swallow day in and day out 'ghee' which is adulterated. As a matter of fact, adulterated ghee is now legalised in asmuch as 10 per cent of vegetable product is allowed to be mixed in ghee. The citizens who want pure ghee will find considerable difficulty in getting it as it is very difficult to get pure ghee now-a-days except from honest and reliable vendors. The Government, therefore, should amend the Act pertaining to the adulteration of food so as to make adulteration of ghee even in the smallest degree penal. Let those who sell vegetable products do so provided they label their goods to that effect. Likewise fish oil and fats sold as ghee should also be labelled to that effect for the information of the consumers. Pure ghee also if labelled likewise will enable the consumers to buy pure stuff if they want.

Stock Exchange Transaction And Jodhpur State

BROKER WITHDRAWS SUIT AGAINST MAHARAJA

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court dismissed the suit filed by Govindji Ruttonsey Mulji as against the Jodhpur State represented by His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur.

The order was a sequel to the plaintiff's counsel Mr. Daphtary's intimation to the court that the plaintiff desired to withdraw the suit so far as the first defendant (Jodhpur State) was concerned.

The Maharajah's counsel stated that in view of the withdrawal of the suit by the plaintiff, he did not press for costs.

His lordship accordingly dismissed the suit as against the Jodhpur State.

The suit was then proceeded against the second defendant Hussein Suleman Mitha who did not appear, and his lordship passed a decree against him for Rs. 22,377-11-0.

FACTS OF CASE.

According to the plaintiff, the first and second defendants entered into a partnership for a period of one year for purchasing and selling shares on the Bombay Stock Exchange, and the plaintiff was appointed a broker in respect of some of the transactions of the partnership. Certain transactions for June 1930 had resulted in a loss of Rs. 22,389-11-0. It was in respect of this loss that the plaintiff filed this suit to recover the amount.

The first defendant denied that there were any transactions on behalf of the partnership or that the plaintiff was appointed a broker in that connection. He therefore, denied his liability for the claim.

There was no defence on behalf of the second defendant.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. Lalji and Mr. D B. Desai, instructed by Messrs Madhavji and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Jamshed Kanga with Mr. M. C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the first defendant.

The 2nd defendant was unrepresented.

3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. 1935

CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill is pursuing its appointed course. But there seems to be one very grave and objectionable defect in the appointed course. It appears that speakers are called from all parties in turns, but the representation is not in proportion to the importance of the different parties. This may be welcome to Government who are of course, desperately anxious to see the Bill through at all costs. But it is most unfair to Opposition parties, especially the Congress The Bill involves the question of the liberties of the people. It is sought to perpetuate, in the people's name, the deprivation of those liberties. The representatives of the people, are, therefore, entitled to voice the Nation's opinion in an effective manner, which can only be done if they are given full opportunities which is their right. It would be most unfair, indeed, an act of glaring injustice, to deny them that right. And we trust the President will, in fairness, accede to their demand that their side should be better represented in the debate than hitherto.

No Compromise

Apart from this, the second day of the discussion seems to have been noteworthy for unusual lobby activity. Government's fatalistic apathy is reported to have suddenly given way to energetic attempts to whip up votes. This is due to wobbling on the part of half-a-dozen members of that non-descript conglomeration, the Centre Party, who were uptil now expected to vote for the rejection of the Bill. They are now reported to be more or less agreeable to a compromise on certain conditions. The Opposition we believe, is strong enough to throw out the Bill without the help of the Centre Party wobblers. But it is regrettable that these half a dozen gentlemen should seek a compromise with Government on a Bill which, in fact, compromises the fundamental rights and liberties of the people whom they pretend to represent. And what is the main condition? Government are reported to be unwilling to go beyond accepting a time limit for the operation of the law. But what justification have these M. L. A.'s to acccept the duration of this obnoxious and lawless law even for three minutes, let alone three years? Do they believe that an emergency does exist throughout the length and breadth of India, an emergency so grave and horrible that it needs a law which is the direct negation of the fundamental principles and spirit of Jurisprudence? We do nope better, more patriotic and more self-respecting counsels will prevail with these gentlemen.

A Welcome Move

Meanwhile, as regards terrorism a United Press report says:—"A lobby move is afoot to secure the postponement of the consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill till a Committee of officials and non-officials, consisting of the Home Member, the Law Member, Sir James Grigg, Messrs Griffiths, Deshmukh Akhil Dutt, A. Chatterjee, Aney, Satyamurti, Khan Sahib, Pant, Shaukat Ali, Sant Singh, B. Das and Malaviya, which may be appointed, has thoroughly gone into the matter of terrorism, the Committee to summon witnesses, to collect information and to devise a plan, to report, suggest and adopt means and measures to reclaim terrorists and to uproot terrorism from the land and submit a preliminary report by a date not later than February 1936." Though we are convinced that the Bill is so obnoxious that it must be rejected forthwith, we welcome the move because it constitutes a most reasonable and fair challenge to Government to justify their "bona-fides." But we are quite certain that the suggestion will not be accepted by Government For, the very basis of their campaign, apart from plausible pretensions, is the vesting of the fullest possible powers, utterly free from responsibility to any other authority, in the executive. Sardar Sant Singh well summed up the object of the Bill "which was only to substitute executive judgment and kill all political activity."

Hali Centenary

Among those who brought about the regeneration and awakening of the decadent Muslim community in India was the great poet and scholar, Hali. Apart from the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed, it was his epic poem "Musaddas-e-Hali," tracing the rise and fall of Islam, more than anything else, which brought to the Indian Musalmans a realization that unless they woke up and marched with the time they were heading for an ignoble doom. As a poet he created a literary sensation by discarding the old values and standards of poetry; and refusing to confine his talents, like the poets of that time, to writing lyrics and sonnets he boldly ventured forth into the sphere of inspiring natural poetry. It was he who for the first time utilized verse for awakening and inspiring a slumbering poeple. A sturdy social reformer, one of the early pioneers of western education among Muslims, a robust patriot and a great scholar, he left an immortal name behind him. It was exactly hundred years ago that Hali was born. And we are gratified to learn that preparations have been set afoot at his home-town, Panipat, to celebrate the centenary in a befitting manner. The celebrations will be attended by a number of eminent Musalmans and litterateurs from all over India and thus shall a grateful community pay its homage to one of its greatest sons and servants.

Outrageous

We occasionally read about the insidious anti-Indian propaganda which is carried by means of cinema films. But what is merely obnoxious becomes positively outrageous when we find missionaries taking a hand in libelling India in this wise. It is reported that the British Missionary Film Committee has prepared a film 'depicting Indian life'—which of course, means its usual garbled version—for exhibition abroad. It is said (perhaps in extenuation) that the missionaries are more concerned with getting money out of their enterprise, than maligning India. We are afraid, however, that it makes the move more mischievous still. The missionaries, whose mission is the propagation of Christ's gospel, ought to know better than stooping to such questionable means to earn money—even if they *must* devote their time and energies to getting money for carrying on their work. The missionaries as a class are sometimes suspect in this country: this latest activity on their part is not calculated to make India more sympathetic towards them.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Some Impressions

(By K. T. SHAH).

The debate upon the Criminal Law Amendment Bill began in a very restrained spirit, indicating a genuine attempt at mutual understanding. The Home Member is not particularly distinguished for his sweet temper; but, on this occasion, at least while moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, Sir Henry Craik observed a moderation of tone, and temperateness of expression, which set a healthy example for the debate that followed.

Sir Henry's main ground for demanding that the Bill be placed permanently on the Statute Book was that the menace of Civil Disobedience, Terrorism, Communism and Communal discord, was not over; that the existing law did not suffice to combat with these dangers; and that they desired to leave the Government which was soon to take their place as safely entrenched and equipped as they had been themselves. The usual professions about the peaceful and voiceless millions of India, who took no interest in politics, were freely showered upon the representatives of the people; and Sir Henry appeared to be moved, almost to his normal wont, when he read extracts from the press, which, in his opinion, were directly stimulative of terrorism. In a speech lasting over an hour and twenty minutes, Sir Henry laboured to establish an impossibility, which he well knew himself was impossible. Still, he did his duty, as he conceives it, to the best of his rather limited ability.

An Excellent Target.

Opposition speakers were provided with an excellent target by the mover. But, Mr. Satyamurti, who followed, maintained the same restraint that by general consent had been shown by the Home Member. His remarks were, nevertheless trenchant and pointed, searching out each weak spot in the armament of his opponent, and directing the shafts of his wit and learning to each vulnerable point with deadly accuracy. Mr. Satyamurti had had an hour to prepare his rejoinder; but it was obvious the reply had been prepared long in advance. Quotations from Morley and from the present President proved the speech to be redolent of midnight oil; and the wealth of sententious wisdom indicated the labour and thought bestowed by the speaker in getting up his case.

His theme was simple. If you are so solicitous of the future Government, why do you overlook the simple fact that the future Government who would have to deal with such matters would be the Provincial Governments, with responsible Indian Ministers? Why do you take it for granted that they would not know how to handle such situations? Are there not adequate safeguards and powers in the new Constitution,—even supposing Provincial Ministers were unequal to their task,—to deal with such developments? Is not the existing law,—and he quoted a number of acts and sections,—sufficient for all reasonable powers expected by any civilised Government? Civil Disobedience he admitted had only been suspended it could never be absolutely abolished, for the simple reason that it was the only civilised way of persuading one's opponent to one's own point of view. Would not, Mr. Satyamurti asked, Hon. gentlemen opposite practise Civil Disobedience, were the Congress Government to pass a law compelling Hon. gentlemen opposite to wear only Khaddar dhoties? "Not civil" came from Sir James Grigg,—an unconscious admission of the present British attitude on such matters.

The Congress spokesman dealt in the same vein with the Press law, and communal tension.

Magistrate from Midnapore.

Mr. Griffiths from Midnapore made next a maiden speech, full of promise to the reactionary and the panick-stricken. Fluent without being eloquent; documented without being level-minded; adroit, but not statesmanlike,—Mr. Griffiths seems to be a man after Sir Henry's own heart. His tone was loud, his manner contemptuous, his expression often provoking; his reasoning defective and dictatorial. A Magistrate from Midnapore, one can understa his being panicky; but there was little excuse, even for him, to hold up only selected Press extracts as though they represented the entire mind of India. Well might Dr. Deshmukh argue, parodying this prodigy from Midnapore, that terrorism must be said to be only "mildly in operation," since hardly one in a million Indians was known to be terrorist, just as Mr. Griffiths argued that the Press law was very mildly administered, since only 1 in 130 was obliged to forfeit security.

Mr. Griffiths made the first

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

CHURCH AND MILITARY STATE

"The Less Organised Must Go Into The Wilderness"

By FREDERICK W. NORWOOD

In our time the issue is not between the various sections of the Church, whether established or non-conforming. We have come to understand each other better, to appreciate each other's devotion and scholarship, to adopt or modify each other's institutions and ceremonies, to be discriminatingly thankful for each other's historical witnesses. The issue is coming to be between Christianity as such and the State as it has become. I do not see any way of avoiding a searching and crucial decision.

Materialized And Militarised

We have reason to fear the inordinate development of the materialized and now militarized power of the State. We are still in the grip, though we may be near the end, of an era of tremendous commercial expansion, which after the most colossal war in history, is presenting the features of a portentous militarism the like of which the world has never seen. Before this phenomenon, all previous conflicts between Church and State shrink in importance. It would seem that Christianity ought not logically to exist except in effective protest and convincing leadership in opposition to such a development. That there are still many who do not perceive the crisis is the core of the tragedy. That our alignment against it is so complicated with our cherished loyalties is the root of its pain. That it cannot be narrowed down to a clear-cut and single test question is the maddening anguish of this cancerous growth.

Responsibility Of Christianity

But never before has all that Christianity stands for been so clearly at stake. The issue must be faced. It is not enough merely to hope that we may stumble through to partial solutions, or by good fortune or Providence elude the catastrophe which threatens. Here if anywhere is an issue which affects every fibre of the Christian profession. We dare not surrender to it, or even hope to come out of it as refugees. We must go through it and come out of it as witness-bearers, having vindicated the heritage of faith committed unto us.

Experiences Of Last War

Many of us went through the last great war. We marvel now at our simplicity, but do not repudiate our sincerity. We wish that those who blame us now could appreciate our actual thoughts and motives during that time. At least we learned some things which we can never forget.

Those of us who still cherished faith in the Church saw that we had lent her aegis to what was opposed to her spirit. We strengthened the morale of men, and that morale was only value militarily. We buried the dead, we prayed for increased power to destroy, we gave thanks as for victory when the capacity for destructiveness on our side was greater than that of our opponents.

A Peace That Was No Peace

We came to realize that men of our own kith and kin were coining vast wealth out of this carnage. We lived to see a "peace" achieved which ignored nearly every essential cause of war, but created new ones; we have seen the progressive surrender of one after another of the alleged results of the struggle, such as the myth of the exclusive guilt of Germany and the other myth of the righteousness of all the allies, the disarmament of Germany, and the so-called retributive justice of reparations, which presents us now with the portent of a world wherein almost every nation has repudiated her debts, but is armed to a fantastic extent, with all the alleged atrocities of the last war exalted to the first rank of defensive measures for the salvation of civilized society.

Never Again

We must ask to be excused from ever again believing that the cause of Christ can have any association with a system which not only permits, but entails such results. For many of us the choice is final and unalterable. The aspirations and the virtues which make the Christian faith possible must part company with the forces that encourage or even tolerate war. The courage and the capacity for sacrifice we must still cherish. But they do not require orgies of blood-shedding or maniacal frenzies of indiscriminate destructiveness for their maintenance. That they are displayed in war-time is not the justification of war. They are displayed in times of earthquake and volcanic eruption, but they do not make such catastrophes more desirable. A form of society which offers war for their manifestation, only to mow their exponents down

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5).

Frankly Speaking

"HARIJAN DAY"

The Executive Committee of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, which met at Wardha recently, has resolved, to observe September 25, as "Harijan Day." It will be remembered that the Poona Pact which was arrived at as the result of the Epic Fast of Mahatma Gandhi was signed on that date two years ago, and there is a particular appropriateness in celebrating that day this year as the "Harijan Day", considering that the first elections which will give effect to that Pact will be held in the near future. Another important decision arrived at by the Executive Committee was regarding the co-ordination of the activities of the Charkha, the Gram Udyoga and the Harijan Sevak Sanghs. It cannot be denied that all these three organisations will become more effective by being inter-related and the suggestion, therefore, of calling the secretaries of those bodies in a joint conference is in the right direction.

GANGSTER METHODS.

The attempt on the life of Mr. Huey Long, also known as "King Fish," the American Fascist leader, shows the degradation to which politics can be reduced in the best of "civilised" countries. American gangster methods have now progressed from street corners to the corridors of the Council Chamber. This is what the outrage amounts to. The attempt does not seem to have been the result of any sudden provocation of passion. A month ago Mr. Long, it is reported, had alleged in a speech in the Federal Senate that a plot had been hatched to assassinate him on the floor of the Senate. The story was not taken seriously. It has now been proved, the assailant being a cultured Doctor and the son-in-law of a judge. Mr. Long's politics may be abominable, but that is no reason why he should be "put on the spot." We use the phrase advisedly, because the drama, what with pistols, sub-machine guns, body guards and a hail of bullets, was typical of gangsterdom.

BANE OF FANATICISM.

Tourists who pay flying visits to India have seldom been found to acquire a true appreciation of the Indian situation. But Mr. Ismail Siddiqui, a distinguished Turk now visiting India, though he confessed to having had little time to make a proper study, has appraised the communal situation correctly in an interview that he recently gave to the "Hindu" of Madras. Misunderstandings that might exist between communities were, in his opinion, due to excess of conservatism and a fanatic conception of religion. Those who have thought over the question realise how true these words are. Communalism thrives on fanaticism and narrow notions of religion. But it is a pity that it should require a foreigner to come and drive home the truth to us. Is it not time that our communalists thought over the matter and stopped breeding fanaticism, bigotry and narrow-mindedness which have caused this canker to grow in the body-politic of India?

CARNEGIE JUBILEE.

To the plethora of Silver Jubilees that have fallen due this year must be added one more,—that of the foundation of the world famous Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This year also corresponds with the birth-centenary of that benefactor of humanity whose munificent endowments have enriched human life in various sphere without distinction of caste, colour or creed. He had the vision of a true pioneer of World Peace, and his efforts were directed towards foundinig a Fellowship of Nations, long before the League of Nations was formed. Churches, Charity Trusts, Public Libraries and educational scholarships in various countries of the world, have kept the name of Andrew Carnegie alive long after he has passed away. India, too, has cause to be beholden to that great philanthropist, and we, therefore, endorse the appeal issued by Dr. Kalidas Nag fittingly to celebrate his centenary in this country. Dr. Nag also suggests the formation of a Carnegie Peace Prize Fund in India. We trust, his appeal will receive adequate response from Indians of all shades of opinion.

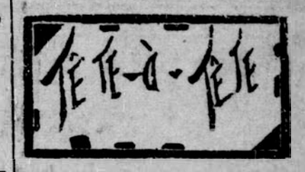
UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

The leaflet issued by the recently formed University Reform League regarding the appointment of examiners in the Bombay University deserves the attention of all the well-wishers of the latter It is well-known that "all has not been well in the State of Denmark" for some years now, and that a regrettable demoralisation, not to talk of a spirit of jobbery, has crept into the affairs of the Bombay University in this respect. The main suggestion of the League regarding the appointment of examiners is the radical one of casting lots, with the proviso that the list should include the name of only properly qualified persons and that those who have enjoyed the patronage for four years should not be eligible for an examinership. Such a suggestion may seem hardly consistent with the prestige of the University, but the evil of the "spoils system" is so deep-rooted that it practically leaves no other alternative method of ending it unless, of course, the whole system is thoroughly overhauled. We trust the leaflet will receive due consideration from those who control the destinies of the University.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Foreign Propaganda

A friend writes: "Mr. Subhas Bose seems to give away his whole case when he says in his statement on Indian Propaganda Abroad ("Reformer" August 10) that China was unable fully to utilise the worldwide sympathy she had secured by her steady and continuous propaganda, because of her military weakness. Czechoslovakia succeeded because her revolutionary leaders who carried on propaganda offered the services of the several thousand Czech soldiers who had surrendered from the Imperial Austrian Army and became technically prisoners of war in Russia, first to the Tsar, then to the Soviet, and then to the Allies. On the other hand, the French and Soviet Revolutions, which changed the face of European politics, were achieved in the teeth of opposition from all Europe. It would thus seem that propaganda is of small use unless backed up by more substantial factors."—"Indian Social Reformer."



Apropos of Sir Henry Craik's dispassionate speech in the Assembly, while moving for consideration the Criminal Law Amendment Act Bill, a correspondent wants to know what the Hon'ble the Home Member meant when he quoted the famous saying that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

But the meaning is obvious: the exchange of Sir Henry's eternal vigilance for India's liberty.

* * * *

Religion, says a writer, "has been eliminated in Russia, nationalised in Germany, neutralised in Italy, secularised in other countries."

And communalised in India!

* * * *

According to the calculations of a headmaster at the rate that education is progressing in this country, it will take another 920 years to bring about universal literacy.

Well, what is there to grouse about? This is no less than 80 years earlier than the Millenium.

* * * *

"To an impartial observer," says Bori Bunder wisely, "it must seem that the grave consequences of fomenting communal hatred would, by now, be obvious to every one, including even the most extreme communalist."

We hope "every one" includes our contemporary.

* * * *

Lord Rothermere's "Daily Mail" insists that "the wars of the European nations should not be described as wars of conquest, but as merely wars of occupation."

The difference may be even less than a distinction. But what is evidently meant is that one is barbarism and the other "civilization." We need not disagree.

* * * *

Workers of the World Want Peace.

—Headline.

Which proves the theory that warlike designs against Abyssinia are contemplated by Signor Mussolini as a solution of the unemployment problem.

* * * *

The British Cabinet has assured Captain Eden that it fully supports the line he has taken in the Abyssinian dispute.

Signor Mussolini must issue a note to all the Powers as well as the League protesting against this unmistakable aggression on the part of Britain against Italy.

* * * *

Determination and goodwill are the keynotes of Geneva, according to the British Press.

Determination to betray Abyssinia and goodwill towards Italy evidently.

* * * *

"Rome: Sept. 8.

"Joint exercise of the Italian submarine fleet of nearly 60 units, a light cruiser squadron and naval air arm are progressing between Sicily and the African coast in utmost secrecy..... authoritative quarters emphatically deny that they are aimed against Britain."—Reuter.

Since they cannot be aimed against Abyssinia, France Turkey, Greece, the Little Entente and since they are not, we hope, aimed against Russia, America or Japan, it follows that they are aimed against Italy.

* * * *

"Italian people," we are told by Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law- cum- propaganda- minister, "are ready to oppose by all possible means any one who tried to prejudice Italy and hold up the course of history."

But don't rush to the conclusion that this indicates the declaration of a civil war between Il Duce and his son-in-law.

* * * *

Signor Mussolini's latest is to decree that all Italian animals must bear Italian names.

And this, at least, nobody in the world will protest against.

* * * *

Film stars, says a film-star, are like puppets.

Only the thread that pulls them is made of gold.

* * * *

Short Cuts In Sewing.

Dhotis, saris and shawls?

* * * *

"Why did you engage that man as cashier? He squints, has a crooked nose and outstanding ears."

"Of course. He will be so easy to identify if he ever absconds."

Will Oil Concession Be Worked?

First Italian Ambassador In Many Years Presents Credentials To Hitler

BERLIN, Sept. 9.

A new Italian bid for German friendship is how diplomatic circles regard the unexpectedly early presentation of credentials by the new Italian Ambassador Signor Attolice to Herr Hitler yesterday, the announcement of which was kept a secret until late last evening.

Signor Attolice was to have presented his credentials three weeks hence, but the date was advanced at the Italian request.

Signor Attolice was received by Herr Hitler and Baron Von Neurath with the usual military formalities. He is the first Ambassador for many years to present his credentials to the German Chancellor on Sunday.

Signor Attolice, in a warm speech, stressed the advantages of good friendship and voluntary co-operation between the two countries, and its extraordinary significance for the peace and balance of strength among nations which they now have, and may acquire to a still higher degree.

Herr Hitler, replying, referred to the common ideals of the Fascists and National Socialists.—Reuter.

OIL CONCESSION WILL BE WORKED

PORT SAID, Sep 8

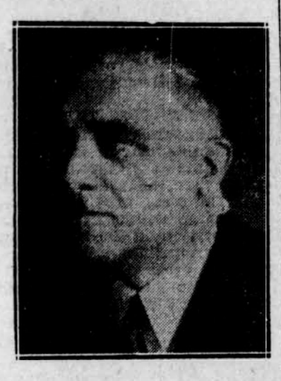
Mr. F. W. Rickett who arrived in Suez on the French liner 'Porthos' declined to answer questions to a crowd of pressmen but it is reported that he assured an interviewer that the oil concession would be worked. Mr. Rickett left for Cairo by motor and expects to be in London by about September 15 when, he said, he will make a fullest possible statement.—Reuter.

HOARE TO SPEAK ON ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

GENEVA, Sept. 9.

Sir Samuel Hoare who speaks in the Assembly which opens this morning, is expected to deal with the wider aspects of the Abyssinian dispute, but it is not expected that there will be much public discussion on the problem while the Committee of Five is striving to evolve a formula satisfactory to Signor Mussolini and the Emperor of Abyssinia.

The Assembly's first business is to elect a president for which Mr. De Valera and Dr. E. Benes are candidates. It is expected Dr. Benes will be elected.



COUNT VINCI, Italian Minister at Addis Ababa, who informed the Ethiopian Foreign Minister that the Italian Government decided to withdraw its consulates from Ethiopia. a report which has since been denied.

M. Laval is probably returning to Geneva to-night instead of to-morrow, in order to discuss the latest developments with Sir Samuel Hoare as soon as possible. —Reuter.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued From Page 6)

breach in the wall of temperate speech and mutual understanding, that was attempted to be built round the discussion of this admittedly controversial measure. Mr. Gauba was apparently emulating Mr. Jinnah in the cadence of his speech, though one may wonder if Mr. Jinnah would have quite approved of Mr. Gauba's gratuitous suggestion that if the Bill be modified in substantial particulars, there might be a case for considering it. Mr. Morgan and Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, who followed added fresh provocation by repeating arguments, which were only a tragic travesty of truth. Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya made a rejoinder, considered by many to be daring. Certainly, it made the Home Member forget his own sage advice to be restrained, and to give patient hearing to every side of the case. His interruptions of Panditji were as frequent as they were unseemly and impatient so deeply was he moved, that he actually left the House while Pundit Malaviya was speaking.

A Striking Speech.

Dr. Deshmukh's was another striking speech on the Opposition side, though neither so cogent, nor so relevant as the previous speaker's had been. His parody of Mr. Griffiths' argument was a gem of its kind. It provoked a roar of laughter, which rose to a frenzy when he turned his guns upon Sir James Grigg. The obsolete economics and up-to-date- superciliousness of that star-turn of the Treasury afforded the facetious Doctor excellent opportunity for a withering contrast. If Sir James had been Finance Minister in his own country, said Dr. Deshmukh, and wanted to maintain the balance of trade by exporting precious metals, he would have to export himself. "Perhaps that is why he is here" he added in an aside, which brought the sittings to an end for the day. The debate was, on the whole, not very enlightening or inspiring.

TONY CUGINO HANGS HIMSELF

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

Tony Cugino "America's cruellest criminal" and Philadelphia's "Public enemy No. 1." hanged himself in a cell. He was charged with seven murders, including stabbing of two girls who were the sweethearts of his accomplices, because he feared they might betray him. Then he buried them alive. Cugino was arrested on Sunday without struggle as he was mingling with the theatre crowd.

"BLUEBIRD" NOT SOLD

(SPECIAL CABLE).

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.

Sir Malcolm Campbell denied that the Bluebird was sold.

An earlier cable from Texas stated that Mr. Curtis Sanford, the sportsman, had brought Sir Malcolm Campbell's record-making Bluebird car for 100,000 dols. and will tour the country with it.

German Warships' North Sea Manoeuvres

(Special Cable.)

KIEL, Sept. 9.

German warships are performing first Northsea manoeuvres since the signing of the London Naval agreement. The warships all through the night steamed towards Heligoland where they assembled early in the morning. The Baltic fleet sailed through the Kiel canal and joined Northsea fleet.

Little Chance For Coastal Traffic Bill

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill figures first in the Bills balloted to-day to be introduced on the 24th September. But, unless the Standing orders are amended, there is little chance for the new Bills being introduced during this session.

Some soldiers of the Abyssinian Army, the figure marked with the cross is the War Minister of Abyssinia.

Advocate-General Sees Nothing Wrong In Donde's Remarks

Corporation Votes For Restoration Of Expunged Portions Of Minute Of Dissent

A question relating to the Schools Committee which is now over fifteen months' old still remains undecided, although the Advocate-General has given his considered opinion over it. It will be recalled that early in 1934 Mr. M. V. Donde, a member of the Schools Committee, made certain remarks in a dissenting minute against the administration of the Schools Committee characterising it as "squandering public fund." "giving doles to the teachers," etc.

The School Committee by a resolution dated 11th July, 1934, expunged certain portions from the minutes. Mr. Donde maintained that he was perfectly within the bounds of proper and legitimate criticism and that the Schools Committee had no right to encroach upon the privileges of a member of Statutory Committee like the Schools Committee in expunging the portions in his minute and, therefore, as a protest resigned his seat from the Schools Committee.

The Municipal Corporation or 2nd August, 1934, sent this matter to the Schools Committee for remarks and re-elected Mr. Donde a representative of the Corporation on the Schools Committee.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPINION.

The Schools Committee, through the Municipal Solicitors, invited subsequently the Advocate-General's opinion whether the Schools Committee was competent to expunge objectionable passage from a minute of dissent to which the Advocate-General opined that he did not quite see what power the Schools Committee would have to expunge anything from the minutes. The Advocate-General further stated:

"I must confess that I find it difficult to see anything therein of such a character as to justify the expunging.

There must, I think, be many instances of members being allowed even greater freedom of speech in open debate. The minute is biting and sarcastic, combining scorn for his short-sighted colleagues with an irritating strain of "I told you so" but the only passage that, in my opinion, comes near to attributing ulterior motives is the passage about distributing doles to the unemployed. This, however, seems to be merely a highly coloured picture of the unnecessary employment of superfluous teachers."

Dr. C. J. Cursetji, Chairman, Schools Committee, moved to record the matter.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the Schools Committee be requested not to expunge Mr. Donde's remarks from the minutes.

RIGHT OF MINORITY.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal seconded the amendment and said the remarks of Mr. Donde were neither defamatory nor libellous and he failed to see why the Schools Committee had expunged them.

Mr. A. Soares supporting the amendment said in these days of democracy the courage of minority should not be flouted by the majority. The minority was entitled to express its opinion as much as the majority.

Mr. M. N. Talpade supported the proposition.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved another amendment to send the matter to the Law and Revenue Committee for report.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the very fact that Mr. Donde was re-elected by the Corporation soon after his resignation showed that the Corporation had confidence in him. If Mr. Talpade was sanguine in his remarks, he challenged Mr. Talpade to resign his seat on the Schools Committee, if Sir Jehangir Boman Behram's amendment was passed.

Mr. Talpade: I will do it.

Dr. Javle: Then you are a sport.

Dr. Javle concluded by saying that the Schools Committee should have restored the remarks of Mr. Donde after receiving the opinion of the Advocate-General.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also supported Sir J. B. Boman Behram's amendment.

On the question being put to vote, the amendment of Sir J. B. Boman Behram was agreed to as a substantive proposition when Sir Jehangir reminded Mr. Talpade to resign his seat on the Schools Committee.

COMMISSIONER AND ELECTIONS.

On the motion of Prof. Sohrab R. Davar seconded by Prof. V. G. Rao, the Corporation agreed to the amendment of the Municipal Act which the Government propose to effect in Sections 33 and 34. This enables the Municipal Commissioner to hold fresh elections of a ward or wards in case the same is set aside by the Small Causes Court. In brief, the object of the amendment is as under:

"Section 34 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III of 1888) provides that if no councillor is elected at a general election, the retiring councillor or councillors shall, if willing to serve, be deemed to be re-elected; that if the retiring councillor is not willing to serve, or some of the retiring councillors are willing to serve and some are not, and also in certain other contingencies the Corporation shall fill up the vacancy or vacancies by co-option within fifteen days of a report made by the Municipal Commissioner in that behalf; and that failing such action by the Corporation the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up by election.

These provisions date from a time when local self-government may be said to have been in its infancy and it was probably apprehended that a sufficient number of councillors to fill up vacancies may not be forthcoming. The provisions also appear to have been intended to avoid the trouble and expense of holding a fresh election after a general election had proved infructuous.

Conditions have changed since and owing to the keen interest taken in local self-government at the present day, there is no likelihood of a sufficient number of candidates not being available to contest an election. It also seems desirable that where an election has been set aside and in the other contingencies contemplated in sections 33 and 34 the electors should be given an opportunity of returning other representatives of their own choice. The Bill is intended to carry out this object.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then moved.

That in modification of Corporation Resolution of March 9, 1934, the salary of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements), be fixed at Rs. 2,000 per month with effect from 1st October, 1934.

Prof. A. Soares raised a point of order that as the increase of salary involved additional expenditure, it required the sanction of the Standing Committee.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker also thought that the resolution was mandatory.

The Mayor, however, ruled the proposition in order suggesting that it could be amended by stating that the Standing Committee be requested to sanction the additional grant.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned till to-day (Tuesday).

Sutta Raid Sensation

ALLEGED GAMBLERS JUMP INTO TANK

Eight Persons Taken Into Custody

Sensational scenes were witnessed at Mumbadevi Temple compound on Monday night when Deputy Inspector Karnik of the Princess Street Police Station assisted by the Crime Branch Police raided a tin shed alleged to be a gambling den in American satta figures.

Two men jumped into the tank and were rescued by the police constables who accompanied the raiding party.

It appears that acting on the information supplied by a police informant the Princess Street police armed with a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police raided a tin shed in the compound of the Mumbadevi temple where, it is alleged, bets on American cotton figures commonly known as satta gambling —were being accepted.

RESCUED FROM TANK

As soon as the police surprised the hunters after fortune offered in the Temple compound, two men jumped into the tank and were rescued with great difficulty by police constables.

Eight others who were so surprised failed to get away and were taken into custody by the police.

The officers carried out a search in the presence of a panch and seized over Rs. 90 in cash which included marked coins sent by the police officers.

The arrested persons were marched to the Princess Street Police Station and later released on bail.

POLISH ELECTION RESULTS

Apathy At Polls Sequel To Boycott By Opposition

WARSAW, Sept. 9.

The new Chamber as a result of yesterday's elections will consist of 184 Poles including two women, four Jews, 19 Krainians and one Russian.

With the exception of national minorities the opposition parties refused to participate in the elections.

Only 46 per cent of the electorate voted compared to 74 per cent in the last elections in 1930. This is accounted for by the newly instituted electoral system under which as for by the newly instituted electoral system under which as part of the big constitutional changes it is aimed at concentrating power in the President's hands in the election campaign and the party programmes are prohibited. The apathy of the electors has increased by the boycott called by the Socialist and National Democratic Oppositions in protest against this system.—Reuter's Special.

Senator Long Shot By Enemy In Senate

Bodyguards Riddle Assailant With Bullets

BATON ROUGE (Louisiana), Sept. 9.

Senator Huey Long who recently stated he had decided to run for the Presidency in 1936 on an independent ticket from the 'Liberal Party', was shot in the stomach and seriously injured by an unknown assailant in the State Parliament House.

Long was rushed to hospital and an emergency operation was performed but his condition is grave.

Long's Gunmen Get Assassin.

The shooting occurred in the corridor between the State Senate and Representatives' chambers The assassin who was dressed in tropical ducks fired a revolver at Long when he was passing. As Long fell to the ground two hefty gunmen who always escort him loosed a hail of bullets from a sub-machine gun, the assassin crumping to the floor riddled with bullets.

The legislature was convened only last night in order to rush through a batch of bills favoured by Long.

Only last month Long in a speech to the Federal Senate alleged that a plot had been hatched to assassinate him on the floor of the Senate, but the story was not taken seriously.—Reuter's Special.

Assainant Identified

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BATON ROUGE. Sept. 9.

Senator Huey Long's assailant

SENATOR HUEY LONG.

is a throat specialist named A. C. Weiss, son-in-law of Judge Pavy, and a bitter opponent of Long. The body bears 40 bullet-wounds out of a sub-machine gun. Mr. Long's life was saved due to the fact that the assailant's pistol jammed. After one shot had been fired, his pistol-arm was grabbed by Judge Fournet, who was walking beside Mr. Long.

The senator was given blood-transfusion by Lieut-Governor of the State. Other adherents numbering over 100 offered their blood.

LONG KNEW OF PLOT TO MURDER HIM

Told Senators Last Month Of Overheard Talk In New Orleans Hotel

Apropos the report of the attempted assassination of Senator Huey Long published to-day, the following message sent by the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press (U. S. A.) on Aug. 9 will be read with interest:—

Senator Huey Long (D-La) today asserted his foes in Louisiana had talked over a proposal to "kill him right in the Senate".

While the galleries and Long chuckled and other Senators as usual sat soberly silent, the Louisianan read excerpts from what he claimed was the record of a sound recording device placed so as to catch a conference in a hotel in New Orleans last July 21. At this meeting, he asserted, anti-Long members of Congress and others assertedly heard talk about the plot to kill him.

Long said the recording device quoted one of the alleged conspirators as saying:

"I am out to murder, kill, bulldoze, steal, or anything else to win this election."

Then Long went on to read other parts of the record, mostly quoting "voices" which he said "they never were able to identify." Here is part of the record Long read to the Senate:

Voice: "I would draw in a lottery to go out and kill Long. It would take only one man, one gun and one bullet."

Voice: "I haven't the slightest doubt that Roosevelt would pardon anyone who killed Long."

Voice: "But how could it be done?"

Voice: "The best way would be to just hang around Washington and to kill him right in the Senate."

In addition, Long asserted the record disclosed an attempt to bring pressure against his followers by means of income tax suits.

St. LEDGER CALLOVER

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The following is the St. Leger callover:—

1/2 Bahram laid and wanted.
10/1 Fieldtrial taken and offered.
10/1 Fairbairn offered 100/9 taken.
13/1 Plassy.
18/1 Solarray taken and offered.
25/1 Buckleigh offered. 28/1 taken.
33/1 Hairan offered.
40/1 Flashbye offered. 50/1 taken.
100/1 Prysecond offered.—Reuter's Special.

Woman Succumbs To Burns

A middle-aged woman, Shirinbai Adarji Fitter residing in Dadar Parsi Colony, died on Monday afternoon of burns. The Kingsway police who were informed of the incident went to the place and are investigating into the circumstances of the tragedy.

LONG'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 9.

A bulletin issued following the emergency operation describes Senator Huey Long's condition as thoroughly satisfactory.—Reuter.

Alleged Fatal Stabbing By Paramour

For refusing to leave the house when her paramour called upon her to do so a young Muslim woman, named Fatmabai, was fatally stabbed by, it is alleged, Imamali, the paramour at Peru Lane, Bombay, on Monday night. The alleged assailant has been arrested by the Dongri police, and further inquiries are in progress.

TATA MAIL 'PLANE CRASH ECHO

Sentence Of Fine On Pilot Confirmed In Sessions

KARNOOL, Sept. 9.

The Sessions Judge passed judgment to-day confirming the conviction and sentence of a fine of Rs. 1,000 passed by the Deputy Magistrate of Marakapur on June 17 on J. D. Mody, Pilot in charge of the airmail plane, who stood charged under Section 304 A I.P.C. with causing the death of a woman and a child.

It will be recalled that Tata's airmail plane piloted by Mody crashed at Venkatadripalayam near Marakapur in January last resulting in the loss of two lives. —A. P.

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Distribution Of Seats For Legislative Council

GOVT. FAVOUR ADOPTION OF POPULATION-CUM-VOTING STRENGTH AS BASIS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"In the Press Note, dated the 15th August 1935, publishing the provisional views of the Government of Bombay on the recommendations of the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee it was stated that the decisions of Government on the Committee's recommendations regarding the representation of Labour were postponed pending further investigation and that those on the Committee's recommendations regarding the general constituencies of the Provincial Legislative Council were postponed pending further examination of the Committee's recommendations in the light of the franchise qualifications. Government have since further examined the recommendations of the Committee above referred to and their provisional views on them are briefly stated below:—

GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES OF PROV. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Government do not agree with the Committee that elective seats for the Provincial Legislative Council should be distributed on the basis of the estimated number of voters only. Nor do they think that population should be adopted as the only basis of distribution, as either of these bases would lead to inequitable results. Government are of the opinion that both population and voting strength combined should be adopted as the basis for distribution of seats and that the seats should be distributed as follows:—

Bombay City 4 (as against 5 proposed by the Committee).

Northern Division 5 (as against 6 proposed by the Committee).

Central Division 6 (as against 5 proposed by the Committee).

Southern Division 5 (as against 4 proposed by the Committee).

The following consequential changes should be made in statement VI at page 36 of the Report of the Committee:—

Name of Constituency: Bombay City; Class of Constituency: General Urban; Extent of Constituency: The City of Bombay; Number of members 4.

Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts: General Rural; The district of Ahmedabad (excluding the municipal borough of Ahmedabad, the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and the Notified Areas of Kankaria, Asarwa, Ellis Bridge and Sabarmati) and the district of Kaira 1.

Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur Districts: General Rural: The districts of Ahmednagar Poona (excluding the Poona City and Poona Suburban Municipal Boroughs and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee) and Sholapur (excluding the Municipal Borough of Sholapur) 2.

Belgaum and Bijapur Districts: General Rural: The districts of Belgaum and Bijapur 2.

Dharwar and Kanara Districts: General Rural: The districts of Dharwar and Kanara 2.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR.

The Committee have recommended the following trade union constituencies for the representation of Labour on the Provincial Legislative Assembly:—

Name of Constituency: 1. Gujarat Textile Labour Unions; Class of Constituency: Labour; Extent of Constituency: The Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat Districts; Number of seats: 1.

2. Bombay City and Suburban Textile Labour Unions; Labour; The City of Bombay and the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts 1.

3. Deccan and Karnatak Textile Labour Unions; Labour; The East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Poona, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts 1.

4. Railway Unions; Labour; The Presidency of Bombay 2.

5. Registered Trade Unions of seamen, dock-workers and Port Trust employees; Labour; The Presidency of Bombay 1.

6. General Trade Unions; Labour; The Presidency of Bombay 1.

Government fully agree with the Committee that strongly organised trade unions form the most suitable constituencies for special Labour representation, but they are inclined to think that the question is of sufficient importance to deserve further discussion on certain points namely:—

(1) Is it desirable that 'all' registered trade unions throughout the 'whole' Presidency should be formed into a number of constituencies? Commerce will be represented only by members elected by representative bodies; and there is possibly a case, at this stage, for similar arrangements being made in the case of Labour. Thus Labour in the textile industry would be adequately represented by 3 members elected by registered trade unions in (a) Ahmedabad City, (b) Bombay City and (c) Sholapur City, one seat being allotted to each of these areas.

"TOO SCATTERED" CONSTITUENCY.

(2) It has been implied in No. (1) above that a constituency like No. 3 "Deccan and Karnatak Textile Labour Unions" covering the whole of the Deccan, Khandesh and Karnatak is too scattered and might be effectively replaced by a trade union constituency in a representative area like Sholapur City, if properly organised trade unions existed there. Similarly, the "General Trade Unions" constituency for the whole Presidency might be effectively represented by one or more trade unions for representative trades in a restricted area.

(3) Well-organised trade Unions already exist for the textile industry in Ahmedabad on the railways, and for seamen, dock-workers and Port Trust employees; but in the case of the proposed Bombay City and Suburban Textile Labour Unions constituency and the Deccan and Karnatak Textile Labour Unions constituency or alternatively, the Sholapur City Constituency suggested in (1) and (2) above trade unions are so poorly organised that it is a question for consideration whether other arrangements should not be made for the textile industries in these areas till the unions represent more fully textile labour in the areas. At the time the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee reported, the membership of textile unions in Bombay City and suburbs was only 3,835 and in the Deccan, Khandesh and Karnatak was only 214 for a single union at Dhulia. There are practical difficulties in forming Special Labour constituencies but they appear to have been overcome in other provinces and their possibilities seem to require further examination for the Bombay Presidency.

T. U. CONSTITUENCIES.

(4) To sum up: if it is assumed that the railway unions are not over-represented by giving 2 seats, Government are inclined to accept the following trade union constituencies:—

(i) Textile labour unions either for all Gujarat or alternatively for Ahmedabad City only 1 seat; (ii) Railway unions registered in the Bombay Presidency 2 seats and (iii) Registered trade unions of seamen, dock-workers and Port Trust employees 1 seat.

For the remaining 3 seats Government invite the views of the public and public bodies interested on the suggestions for (a) a special textile labour constituency in Bombay City and suburbs; (b) a special textile labour constituency in the Deccan, Khandesh and Karnatak, preferably by limitation to Sholapur City and (c) the desirability of substituting for the general trade unions constituency either a more limited trade unions constituency for representative industries preferably in a limited area or a special labour constituency covering the same or similar industries.

SPECIAL LABOUR CONSTITUENCIES.

Any persons or bodies, who advocate Special Labour constituencies may forward their views to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, not later than the 20th September 1935. Views are also invited on the suggestion made at (i) above for the establishment of a textile labour unions constituency for Ahmedabad City only with 1 seat allotted to it and on the electoral qualifications which should be prescribed for electors in Special Labour constituencies which may be established so that the electorate may be a practicable proposition. These views should also be forwarded by the 20th September, 1935."

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NO LIGHT ON WORKING OF OTTAWA PACT

Commerce Member Refuses Information

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly said: (A) According to the latest available figures the exports from India to the United Kingdom were Rs. 47.81 crores in 1934-35 as compared with 47.21 crores in 1933-34, an increase of rupees 60 lakhs. (B) Imports into India from the United Kingdom amounted to 53.73 crores in 1934-35 as compared with 47.59 crores in 1933-34, an increase of Rs. 6.1 crores. (C) India's exports to other Empire countries amounted to 21.53 crores in 1934-35 as against 20.94 crores in the preceding year.

FROM EMPIRE COUNTRIES

(D) Imports into India from the Empire countries other than the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 11 crores in 1933-34. There has, therefore, been an increase of imports from all Empire countries from 57.7 crores to 65 crores. (E) Government are fully aware of the position disclosed by these figures of India's export and import trade.

Sir Mohammad admitted that Japan had contributed considerably to India's export trade and Indian exports to foreign countries had increased in spite of great decline in export to Germany, France, Italy and Turkey. Increase of 10 crores in Japanese taking of raw cotton more than counterbalanced the decreases of Rs. two crores in exports to both France and Germany. Exports to Italy, however, showed an increase while in case of Turkey there was a small decrease of Rs four lakhs.

NO LIGHT ON WORKING OF OTTAWA PACT.

Supplementary question: Have you examined these figures in the light of the Ottawa Agreement?

Yes.

Q: Are the Government satisfied that India has got anything like reasonable benefit from the working of the agreement?

A: The Government of India do not propose to give any information of working of the Agreement as this house will have an opportunity to discuss it in the budget session on the basis of the report shortly to be published.

CENTENARY OF HALI

Hundredth Birthday Of Poet To Be Observed On Oct 26

(From Our Correspondent)
PANIPAT, Sept. 7.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late Maulana Altaf Husain Hali who wrote the classic epic poem "Musaddas-i-Hali" and was the pioneer of modern renaissance in Urdu poetry will be celebrated at his birth-place, Panipat, on 26th October. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal will preside over the centenary celebrations.

An attractive programme for the occasion has been drawn up by the Centenary Committee which includes speeches and lectures on different aspects of the life of the great poet by such eminent persons as Doctor Zakir Husain Khan, Principal of the Jamia Millia, and Maulvi Abdul Haq, Secretary of Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu.

Mr. Asghar Ali Nazar Ali Singaporewala, B.A., a Bohra youth, who left for England on Saturday to study for the Bar and at the London School of Economics.

SURPRISE FOR M.L.A.s

Tariff Board Personnel Will Be Subject To Critical Test In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 9.

An official announcement regarding the personnel of the Textile Tariff Board may be made by to-morrow and it will bear out the unofficial forecasts that the Board's personnel consists of Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Mr. Fazl Rahimtoola.

I am told there is a proposal also to appoint a technical adviser to the Board and a chartered accountant besides a secretary. These appointments will also be announced shortly.

For the moment there is likelihood of the personnel of the Board being subjected to very critical test by the Assembly members who have heard of it with great surprise. Either a short-notice question or an adjournment motion would be resorted to for the purpose of attacking the Government.

Government's View-Point.

Government's view in selecting Sir Alexander Murray is that he is one of the few businessmen who have "Secretariat outlook" in that he is reported to work hard and master details. He was a member of the Assembly about a decade ago when he was a pronounced imperialist.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar is undoubtedly a hardworking and very keen student of affairs but his choice was made easy by his support to the Mody-Lees pact and the Ottawa Agreement in the Assembly.

Mr. Fazl Rahimtoola has been retained for the sake of keeping continuity of work and also because he is no longer reported to have any connection with the textile industry.

The Board's sole task will be to consider what measure of protection textile industry of India needs against British imports.

Its decisions must be reached in three months so that before the end of December, when the Agreement expires, Government may be able to act on its advice or take whatever decisions it wishes to in the matter.

Definite Hint.

A definite hint of the little storm proposed by some non-official members of the Assembly over the forthcoming announcement of the personnel of Tariff Board is given in the form of short notice questions by Mr. Govind Das.

He wishes to know whether Sir Alexander Murray has been connected with any of the British commercial concern in India, namely, Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., and if so in what capacity. "Whether he has been connected or was connected with any British business concern in India in any way, and since when; whether he was a member of the Royal Commission on Labour, and if so which interest did he represent on that Commission.

WEEK-END CHAT AMONG CONGRESS M.L.A.'S.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The week-end pourparlers among the Congress members of the Assembly, especially among Muslims, has not improved the chances for the Government to carry the consideration of the motion regarding the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. With the Bihar and Bombay bye-election opposition the strength has been further increased.

Mr. Gauba's efforts to get round Muslim support for his Select Committee motion has also not materialised, and it appears that the Opposition will reject the Home Member's motion with a majority of over 10 votes.—United Press.

Attack On Cr. L.A. Bill In Assembly

(Continued from Page 1).

would not offer their good offices to bring about a settlement when such an offer might be rejected. But if the interests concerned approached Government they would try to arrange a settlement

GOLD EXPORT

Sir James Crigg's answer relating to export of gold made Mr. Ranga to ask whether Mr. Darling had not expressed the opinion that a good part of the gold exported was distress gold. Sir James Grigg: I entirely agree with Mr. Darling.

Mr. Satyamurti: Why not hold an enquiry to find out how much distress gold left the country.

Sir J. Grigg: Such an enquiry would yield no definite conclusion.

Mr. Satyamurti: Has the Hon'able Member considered the possibility of gold export stopping and upsetting the applecart?

Sir J. Grigg: I do not think it is probable in the near future.

PERMIT TO ANDAMANS

Answering to Mr. Satyamurti, Sir Henry Craik stated that the Government of India did not invite Diwan Bahadur Narayanswami Chetty to visit Port Blair. In September 1933 he asked for permission to visit the Andamans. Permission was granted in November 1933 as a special case, as the Diwan Bahadur has taken active interest in prison administration and prison reform in India. Circumstances prevented him from paying the visit till April 1935. The expenses of the journey to and from Port Blair were paid by the Diwan Bahadur himself.

Mr. Satyamurti: Was the visit planned after Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's application to Government to allow him to visit the Andamans?

Sir H. Craik: No.

Answering other question the Home Member informed that the question of appointing a board of non-official visitors to the Andamans is under consideration and Government hope to discuss it further with the Chief Commissioner who is likely to visit Delhi during the cold weather.

Mr. L. Satyamurthi: Was Diwan Bahadu Narayanaswami Chetty a friendly person as there are "friendly pressss"?

Sir H. Craik: He is a friend of mine though I was not a Member of the Government at the time permission was given to him.

Mr. Satyamurthi: In view of the fact that Mr. Narayanaswami's description of Port Blair as a utopia, do Government propose to shift their headquarters to Port Blair for some time.

No answer.

Mr. James: Is it not a fact that Mr. Narayanswami Chetty is greatly interested in the question of prison reform and is one of the principal founders of the Prisoners Aid Society in Madras and also in Delhi?

Sir H. Craik: Yes, he is well-known authority on the subject of prison administration.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai assured in answering Mr. Satyamurthi about the right of Indians in Zanzibar. He said that the report of the Commission appointed by the Government of Zanzibar on agricultural indebtedness in the protectorate is confidential. The Government of India represented to the Colonial Office that the report be published. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had been also asked to take no action on the report until the Government of India had an opportunity of making representations and that he had agreed.

With seference to Pandit Govind Vallabh Pandit's adjournment motion on the position of Indians in Zanzibar, the Leader of the House said that he would try to find two hours for a debate before the end of the session but he could not definitely promise anything. Mr. Pant agreed to postpone discussion.

Sir N. N. Sircar introdured the Central Provinces Courts Supplementary Bill, which makes certain necessary amendments of a formal nature in some enactments consequent on the establishment of a High Court at Nagpur.

Proceedings In Detail

The debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was then resumed Dr. Deshmukh said that the Home Member had stressed communalism but in his opinion communalism was of two types, intellectual or rowdy. The former was caused by the European community in India with the help of the Government through reservation of various appointments to Europeans and securing undue proportion of seats for European members in the Bengal Legislative Council. As regards rowdy communalism, the press had no influence, nor would the present measure be able to deal with such communalism. He instanced the 1928 riots in Bombay and said that it lasted a week whereas the 1932 riots lasted ten weeks in spite of the fact that the Criminal Law was then in force. The Government in the opinion of the speaker really wished to muzzle the press, being afraid of printed word which pulled Europe out of the dark age.

SARMA'S PLATITUDES

Mr. R. S. Sarma claiming over a decade's experience as a working journalist expressed the opinion that the provinces relating to the press, were purely preventive and no journalist who never overstepped the law or who did not sympathise with terrorists or glorify deeds of murder need be afraid of the Bill. Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya's speech really glorified the deeds of murder (cries of No. No.) and motives of murderers (hear, hear). The Home Member should welcome such frank speeches as Pt. Malaviya's. The Bill was intended to check speeches or writings of that description. The difficulty was that Indians accepted the editorials in the Indian Press as gospel truth and mischief also was wrought through head lines. Terrorists were not born but made by the columns of a section of the Indian Press (opposition murmurs). Papers like the "Hindu" and the "Amritabazar Patrika" need not be afraid of the restrictions proposed under the Bill. The "Hindu" which got the blessings of Mr. Gandhi and which was sought after by Mr. Satyamurti for Congress propaganda had been raised to the dignity of a friendly paper by the Home Member. This was because that journal discountenanced terrorism. Mr. Sarma also thought that the Indian extremist papers liked measures like this (cries of No.) The speaker referred to the great part taken by the Bengal Governor in providing employment to detenus and to Lord Willingdon and his colleagues for pursuing a measure intended to make the task of the future Governments smooth.

Sir Mahomed Yakub said that while the Indian Press deserved respect for their nation-building activities, he felt that communal tension was caused by the Press by giving blazing head lines to minor incidents. The Press in India enjoyed greater freedom than in any other country in the world except England and France. He instanced his experience at Constantinople where press interviewers refused to publish any reference to Khilafat. Sir Mahomed Yakub asked whether the Congress had not curtailed the liberty of the people by imposing the Khaddar Franchise and banning members attending social function in honour of officials (official applause). Sir Mahomed Yakub emphasised that if the Bill was thrown out the House would be deprived of the opportunity of making improvement and restricting the life of the measure.

The House at this stage adjourned for lunch.

ALLAY PUBLIC DISCONTENT

Mr. J. H. Boyle (Bombay) was sworn in as Member.

Mr. Sant Singh said that Government would have to pay the full price one day for ignoring the lesson of history. Public discontent should not be allowed to increase. There was great discontent against this legislation, the object of which was only to substitute executive judgment in place of judicial judgment and kill all political activity.

Mr. Jogendra Singh opposing the Bill said that the best way to kill terrorism was to formulate schemes by which employment would be given to discontented youngmen. He honestly believed that the bill was designed to deprive elementary rights of citizens.

OUR WAY TO DEMOCRACY!

Mr. Chapman Mortimer in maiden speech mainly replied to the arguments advanced by the opposition. He said that but for a measure like the proposed legislation, the disgraceful situations of 1930 and 1931 could not have been got over.

The opposition members forgot that the present Indian Government was not democratic. It was the speaker said, democratic in certain aspects but it was not either autocratic. In reaching the present stage of democracy the British Government took nearly a century and India in fullness of time would also become completely democratic, but in the present circumstances such laws were necessary. He, therefore, strongly supported the motion.

POLICE AND POLITICS

Mr. Assaf Ali said that during the decade of 1921-31 67,800 murders were reported of which only 17,000 convictions had been secured. In 1932 only a third of the people who broke into houses and committed similar offences were convicted. Two million cases had been left untraced. All this showed that the police instead of doing their proper duty to trace crime were concentrating their attention on political crime. In the face of this appalling lack of securing convictions Government had come to the Assembly to ask it to pass fresh laws. Had the Government forgotten the view of the Sapru Committee on press law?

The Assembly at this stage adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

ZANZIBAR ISSUE DEBATE.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent understands that the Government have agreed to give two hours for discussion on the Zanzibar issue any day after the Criminal Law Amendment Bill is disposed of.

Accordingly Mr. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's adjournment motion on the subject will not be moved or debated to-day.—United Press.

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INSTANT POSTUM

Instant Postum, made with milk! How the children love it. They call it a "grown-up" drink, just like tea. And you can serve it often, for Postum contains no harmful drug stimulants such as tannin or caffein. It is made entirely of wholesome grains, and has a delightful flavour that children like. Give Postum to the children frequently—it's good for them and it's an easy way to get them to drink more milk.

Postum is an economical drink, and easy to prepare. Just put a teaspoonful of Postum in a cup, add hot milk or boiling water, and serve.

A-9

Try a Cup of INSTANT POSTUM at some of the Better Class Restaurants.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves. Body. Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD., has always aimed at the Constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

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PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
Light Sussex
Buff Orpingtons
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Wyandottes
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THE

ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY

11, Connaught Road, POONA.

Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

Rs. 30,000 DISAPPEARS

Firm's Manager Arrested By Bombay C.I.D.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Chimanlal Chapsi, Gujerati assistant in the firm of Messrs. Coverji Ardeshir and Co., was arrested by the City Police on Saturday on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust of Rs. 30,000.

It appears that the firm has two branches in South India, one in Calicut and the other at Mangalore. Chimalal was in charge of the Mangalore Branch. He disappeared from that place and it is alleged that Rs. 30,000 from that branch is missing.

Chimanlal was arrested in Bombay on Saturday evening by the C. I. D. (Crime) on being pointed out as the individual concerned by Mohamed Abdulla Coyaji.

Further enquiries are in progress.

WANTED BY RAJKOT POLICE

Suspect In Breach Of Trust Case Arrested In Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

Nathalal Khushalchand against whom a complaint of criminal breach of trust had been filed in the Rajkot Civil Police station on July 15 last, was arrested by the Princess Street Police on Sunday evening.

It appears the complainant Kalyanchand Motichand, who owns a cloth shop in Bombay, saw the accused passing along the road and informed the police that the man was wanted at Rajkot on a complaint he had filed in respect of Rs. 1,050 alleged to have been misappropriated by the accused.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day when the accused was produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, he was ordered to be detained in custody till September 23, pending further inquiries.

ISLAM AND POLITICS

Dairat-ul-Adab Hold Lively Debate On Subject

An ordinary meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab was held at the residence of Nawabzada Murtuza Ali Khan on Friday last when Mr. A. S. Khan Nak-hat (B.A.) read an interesting paper on "Islam and Politics".

The lecturer showed by Quranic precepts and historical illustrations that as a religion Islam was above such sordid politics which has to do with personal ambition of men. He dilated at great length on the point that the real spirit of the Islamic religion was the spiritual development of humanity; and those who have mixed politics with the spirit of Islam have not only foundered badly, but, have done a real disservice to its sublime teaching.

It was a very interesting subject and opened out a lively discussion amongst the members. Nawabzada Murtuza Ali Khan and Mr. Mahommed Israili differred from Mr. Nak-hat.

Nawabzada pointed out that what Mr. Nak-hat called religion was nothing but a code of law both for personal development of man and the expansion of his Ideals and as such, so long as human activities were concerned, politics cannot be shut out in a watertight compartment.

Dr. Prof. A. Raza supported Mr. Nak-hat.

ARRESTED IN RESTAURANT

Ahmedabad Congressman To Be Treated As Detenu?

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Pratapray Parekh, proprietor of the Jyoti Restaurant of Ahmedabad has been arrested from the restaurant at Ahmedabad by Sub-Inspector Kanubhai of the local C. I. D.

Mr. Parekh was sentenced in the last C. D. Movement for one year. On release two years back, he was served with a notice under the Foreigners' Act to go to Bhavnagar. On the suspension of the C. D. Movement, he returned to British India, and continued his peaceful avocation both in Bombay and Ahmedabad. He was exclusively devoted to the supervision of his restaurant.

Mr. Parekh was produced before the District Magistrate who remanded him to jail custody. It is not known if he is going to be tried or whether he is treated as a detenu.

It is likely that the issue raised by this arrest might be raised in the Assembly.

1,500 MILL WORKERS IDLE

Police Make Strong Bandobust In Sewri

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Moon Mill strike situation remains unchanged.

The strike which started with 400 workers has now affected 1,500 men who are enforced to idleness owing to the lock-out declared by the Mill authorities.

A meeting of the strikers was held this morning under the presidentship of Mr. S. P Bhise.

Messrs Karnick and Bhogle addressed the gathering and later the workers formed themselves into a procession and went round the mill area in Sewri and finally proceeded to Bhowada.

The situation is tense and police bandobust in the area is complete. About a dozen constables under two sub-inspectors are stationed on special duty and earlier in the day Inspector Raja and Deputy Inspector Walkins who, it is understood are in charge of the situation, went round the locality.

HOW 4-LOOM SYSTEM WOULD HIT WORKERS

Strikers Ask Millowner To Negotiate For Settlement

A meeting of the strikers of the Moon Mill was held on Thursday last on the new road at Shewri. The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. D. Patil and addressed by Messrs. Karnik and Bhogale.

The speakers explained how the four-looms system would lead to unemployment and increased pressure of work on the remaining workers. It was pointed out that if the system was introduced in the Moon Mill it would spread to all the other mills in Shewri and affect all the workers.

Workers in other mills were therefore exhorted to lend their support to the strikers of the Moon Mill.

The meeting was also attended by the workers from the China, Jubilee and Swan Mills and they expressed their solidarity with the Moon Mill Strike.

FRIDAY'S MEETING.

A similar meeting was held on Friday morning at 8 a.m. Mr. S. P. Bhise presided and Messrs. Karnik, Rane and Nimbkar addressed the meeting. It was decided at the meeting to address a letter to the Agent intimating the demands of the strikers and requesting the mill-owner to open negotiations.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which was fixed for the 7th is postponed to Friday, the 13th September, at 9 p.m.

HARDSHIP OF WARDHA GANGMEN

G.I.P. Railwaymen Ask Agent To Inquire Into Affair

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Parel workshop men was held on Friday evening on the maidan near Parel Station, under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union. Mr. R. A. Khedgiker presided and Messrs. S. H. Jhabvalla and Zulmiram Chaudhary addressed the meeting.

The meeting passed resolutions condemning the action of the P. W. I., Wardha, in that he was alleged "to have made the life of Gangmen under him burdensome by giving them charge sheets on very frivolous grounds."

The meeting therefore urged the Agent to hold an independent inquiry into the affair.

The meeting further condemned the proposed retrenchment of about 200 Gangmen working between Dhond and Poona and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all retrenchment orders.

Another resolution complained that Parel workshopmen, particularly those transferred from Jhansi, experienced much difficulty in getting leave and passes in time, specially when the same were required for sending to or to bring to Bombay from their native places their families and urged the Agent that the grievances of the workers should be immediately redressed.

PASSAGES CANCELLED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. R. P. Masani and two other delegates to the Oriental Congress at Geneva who were to have sailed to-day by S. S. "Victoria" cancelled their passages as it is now doubtful whether or when the Congress will be held.

CHURCH AND MILITARY STATE

(Continued from Page 6.)

and cast them into the void, is self-judged.

War Horrors

Religious wars are an absurdity in the world of to-day. But world-wars as instruments of discriminatory justice shriek their folly to high heaven. They commit ten thousand wrongs in the hope of righting one. Cold-blooded rapacity riots in ill-gotten gain as it spreads its meshes around the entire globe. There is a vast army of men, ever growing rapidly, who depend for their gains upon the spread of fear and hate, many of whom are without loyalty, without sacrifice, without patriotism.

Self-Defence

There remains the sacred right of self-defence, as it has often been called. We are not eager to quarrel with it. We too would defend our homes, our kindred, our racial institutions with such effectiveness as was possible. We throw no stone of contumely against the heroes of the past, or of our own time, who saw no means of defending them except by arms.

Our overwhelming difficulty is that such self-defence is not possible in modern times. This vapid pretence is one of the chief incentives to war. It is the only argument which, even under the most servile dictatorship, will reconcile the masses to the intolerable burdens of preventive armaments, burdens which are inevitably loaded upon agriculture and industry, by which people live, and for want of which they are stagnating and festering all round the wide world. We see that there are no conceivable limits to self-defence. Each nation strives to invent methods which will jeopardize the safety of its neighbours. The safety methods of to-day will be obsolete to-morrow.

A Terrible Pass

We have already reached such a pass that, if safety is to be ensured, the whole of our corporate life should be re-oriented in the direction of war. Every factory in the land should be capable of turning out munitions, as well as articles of industrial use. Children must be trained toward war from their earliest years and be accustomed to take shelter in imagined air-raids, having it carefully explained to them that the chief desire of their neighbours is to destroy them. All citizens, including women, are already being enrolled in some countries with a view to military service, and must eventually be so enrolled in all countries if equal safety is to be ensured. More and more people must earn their livings in potential war-services, more and more millions of money must be thrown into the vortex, more and more must all citizens come to feel that the only alternative to their own murder must be their capacity to murder others. More and more will nations come to think that their only chance of security, expansion or bare justice will lie in their power to convince their neighbours that they can loose out irresistible murder if their claims be not granted. The crowning futility is that the science of destructiveness is still only in its infancy. Its gains are always secret, and its methods are forever changing.

One could wish that all this were mere phantasmagoria, but it is far less than the cold truth.

Position Of Church

If this is to be taken as the inevitable development of the State, then the Church will have to ask herself again what is her relation to the State? It will be a painful question, but it cannot be avoided.

The Christian Church never had less influence than to-day in shaping the policies of nations. In matters ecclesiastical or charitable it is still admirably busy. But in matters of State policy it is stultified by the great contradiction in which it is involved. It can no longer be authoritative, or even comfortable in a Christendom which is organized for murder and destructiveness. It must either close its eyes to these things, or content itself with futile gestures of good-will.

Plight Of Religion

All round the world of to-day, religion tends to be eliminated or re-oriented to conserve nationalism. It has been eliminated in Russia, nationalized in Germany, neutralized in Italy, secularized in other countries. These movements are not so much doctrinal as political. In the United States no pacifist can become a naturalized citizen. In England power has been taken under the Sedition Bill which could be used against Christians as effectively as against Communists. In Japan religion has been re-organized in a way that ensures its support for the military purposes of the Government. It is scarcely possible to-day to propagate anti-military views in any country in the world save where the English tongue predominates.

For this traditional freedom we are thankful, but we are not foolish enough to suppose it would stand the strain of war. Will it stand the increasing tension of the fear of war?

The Choice

The position seems to me to be sun-clear. Long ago Abraham Lincoln said of his country, "This nation cannot endure half-slave and half-free." Neither can this country nor any other country endure half-Christian and half-militarised. One or the other must predominate, and as illimitable resources are upon the side of militarism, it is inevitable that the less organized must go out into the wilderness. This would probably not be fatal to the cause of religion, but it would be if the churches tried to stand with a foot in either camp.

I submit that the day is near at hand—it is already here—when the ever-recurring problem will demand a new and greater answer.

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METAL POLISH

&

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For

ALL METALWARES

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UTENSILS

Imparts lasting lustre at Minimum Cost & Labour

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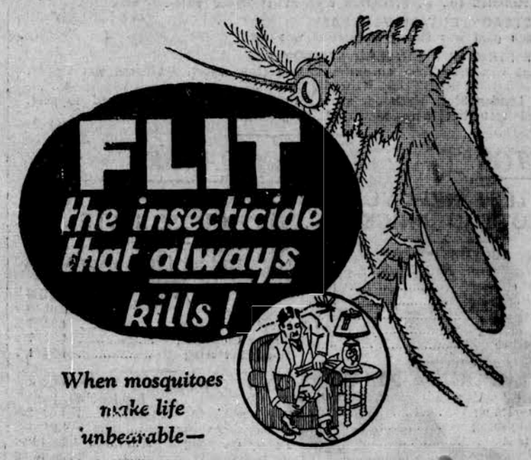
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.



When mosquitoes make life unbearable—

Don't rely on weak insecticides that fail to kill

If you are ever tempted to try a weak substitute for FLIT, ask yourself this question: are your comfort and health worth sacrificing for the sake of an insecticide that may not kill? Why take a chance when it probably means that mosquitoes will torture you from sun-down to dawn? For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really *kills* insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray does not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.

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Kills Flies Mosquitoes Cockroaches Bugs Moths Ants
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MAKE IT OBLIGATORY ON EMPLOYER

(Continued from Page 3.)

islation on this subject, without waiting for an International Convention.

HOLIDAYS DURING YEAR.

The annual holidays with pay should include Sundays, all the Public holidays granted under Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, other important sectional holidays provided for clerical and other officials in Government offices and public bodies, casual leave of 20 days, one month's privilege leave and sick leave prescribed under the leave rules framed by Government for their clerical staff.

The privilege and sick leave should be allowed to be accumulated and in case the employment of any person terminates at any time, for some reason or the other, full pay for the accumulated leave should be paid to him or to his heirs. My Union does not desire to make any distinction either betwen workers and apprentices or between permanent and temporary workers for the enjoyment of this benefit.

The minimum period of service under one permanent employer, to entitle a worker to the prescribed casual, privilege and sick leave should be 11 months.

MAKE IT OBLIGATORY ON EMPLOYERS.

It should be made obligatory on the employer concerned to give certificate of service to his seasonal or temporary employees, showing the days of service put in under him and the Government should undertake to accept these certificates once in a year from the worker and realise from the Employers concerned an amount in the form of tax equivalent to the value of the benefit received by workers in permanent service and pay such amount to the worker concerned. This scheme is suggested to meet all employment such as buildings, temporary, municipal, government or railway works etc.

The pay to be granted for the period of leave should be the average of pay actually drawn by a worker for the preceding eleven months.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Bureau Report Estimates Cotton Crop At 11,489,000 Bales

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY

Wheat Firm And Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Sept 9

On Monday, cross rates moved slightly upward.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton was firm in sympathy with the bullish bureau report which estimated the U. S. Cotton crop at 11,489,000 bales.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY

London gold was steady but silver was easy.

WHEAT FIRM BUT LINSEED STEADY

Wheat was very firm on unfavourable crop report. Linseed was steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES NEGLECTED

The London Stock Exchange showed improved sentiment on good support. Giltedged securities were somewhat neglected.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept 9

Previous closing	10.35
To-day's opening	10.40
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	10.41
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 9

Previous closing	5.71
To-day's opening	5.69
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	+ 03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 198-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 9

Cotton displayed fairly good activity on better sentiment prior to the Bureau Report as a result of which prices improved steadily on covering and some speculative buying.

The estimated crop of 11,489,000 bales was considered bullish resulting in considerable covering by shorts and outside buying with the lessening of hedge selling.

Trading in October commenced at 10.40 i.e. 5 points higher. Prices advanced on speculative buying and covering prior to the Bureau Report while the release of this news resulted in renewed activity which gradually forced the quotation to 10.56. At this stage some hedge selling brought a slight reaction and prices fell to 10.50 but the undertone kept steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.41 with a rise of 6 points

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.46/10.44) 10.40/10.40
December (10.45/10.43) 10.38/10.38
January (10.48/10.48) 10.42/10.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept 8

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.71) 5.70
American December (5.64) 5.63
Egyptian October (7.78) 7.72
Egyptian November (7.73) 7.69

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 195-8 and Rs. 201-12 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 201-4 with New York closing futures 21 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 9

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 35/12, 65/14 and 66/2. The market displayed very little activity owing to the absence of speculative interest while slightly lower London cables caused a further drop in prices which closed steady at Rs. 65/14, 65/14 and 66/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/6, 34/15/6 and 34/15/9. There was some easiness in prices in consequence of weaker franc which caused scattered selling and liquidation. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/6 and 34/14/9.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

CALCUTTA, Sept 9

Jutes generally ruled easier, but rates were rather irregular. Coals were unchanged. In teas Teliapara ordy marked at 402/8. Miscellaneous disclosed no special importance. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 91/8; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 106/4; 4 per cent loan 1943 107/5

Banks: Central 33/8; Imperial fully paid 1450 small odd lot. Reserve Bank 122/8.

Coals: Amalgamated 20/10; Bengal 248/8; Burrakur 11; Equitable pref 116 small odd lots; Govindapore 1/10; New Beerbhoom 10/12; West Jamuria 11/4.

Jutes: Anglo India 360; Barnagore 125; Belvedere 305 small lot; Cheviot 177; Clive 23/5; Clive 7 per cent A pref 130 small lot; Champdany 153 small lot; Fort William 247 small lot; Gourepore 598 small lot; Gourepore pref 125/8; Howrah 44; Kamarhatty 485; Kanknarrah 372/8 small lots; Megna 22/4 small lot; National 20/12; Nuddea 41/8.

Teas: Bishnauth 22/12; Dauracherra 10/8; New Terai 10/11; Teliapara ordy 402/8; Tezpore ordy 8/8.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 9

Previous closing	4.92 7/8
To-day's opening	4.92 7/8
To-day's closing	4.93 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 9

Previous closing	4.92 7/8
To-day's opening	4.92 1/2
To-day's closing	4.93 13/16
Difference	+.00 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 9

Previous closing	74.78
To-day's opening	74.78
To-day's closing	74.91
Difference	+.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 9

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92-1/2 and then improved to 4.92-13/16 subsequently further appreciating to 4.93-3/4.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.93 13/16.

Franc opened at 74.78 and gradually rose to 74.85 on better support.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.91.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 9

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 1/4d.	29 3/16d.
Forward	29 1/4d.	29 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 9

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-1-2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 9

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 9

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 1/2)	5.64 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.31)	37.31
Berlin on Bombay (0.94)	0.93
London on Shanghai (1-5 5/16)	1-6 1/8
London on Milan (60.37)	60.37
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8)	1-2 3/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 9

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 71 and December 70 3/4. The market displayed firmer tendency following adverse weather and crop reports from abroad which induced a good deal of speculative buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 9

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.92-1/8. Prices advanced on adverse weather reports causing good speculative buying and covering.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 9

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£220 3/4 buyers £221 sellers. Steady) £219 1/2 buyers £219 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Linseed (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Quiet). £15 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£37 to £37 1/2) £37 1/4 to £37 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-11) 3-11
Ceylon Pekoe (0.10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

September October New Crop (£16 15/16 sellers) £17 value

Dunlop September (£20 1/2) £20 sellers.

Lightning September (£18 3/4) £18 sellers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 9

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—"America bought. China sold. Market steady."

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1/2 paid and sellers) 5 1/2 paid and sellers

Forward (5 9/16 paid and value) 5 9/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal October (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 3/4 paid

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept 9

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 12 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 9

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 1 0
Wheat May	4 7 0
Linseed September	6 6 6
Linseed May	6 12 6

The tone was quiet.

Stock Exchange In More Confident Mood

RALLY IN LEADING INDUSTRIALS IN KAFFIRS

Profit-Taking In Wheat And Cotton

ACTIVE TRADING IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, September 9

On the Stock Exchange, the new account started with markets in a more confident mood and although the volume of business showed little expansion most sections ruled firm. Leading industrials and kaffirs particularly rallied well.

In commodities wheat opened firm in sympathy with bullish plate and north American advices but later reacted on profit taking. Cotton opened quiet and advanced sharply on publication of the United States bureau report but later reacted.

Wall Street opened irregular and later rallied in active trading.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Sept. 9.

Friday, August 30. £99 1/4
Monday, September 2. £94
Tuesday September 3. £93 Ex Div.
Wednesday, September 4. £93
Thursday, September 5, £93 3/4
Friday, September 6, £94

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 9.

3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally steady to firm but general business was poor. Giltedgeds were quiet with only small business. Industrials generally and Kaffirs were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/4) £84 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/4) £116 1/4

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 5/8) £113 5/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-9.

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4) 4 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Musical Industries (26-7 1/2) 27-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 41-3

Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9

Imprial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (110-7 1/2) 110-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£80) £80 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0

University Ordinary (29-0) 29-0

Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3

Cable Wires (£7) £7

British American Tobacco (115-7 1/2) 116-3

Camera A (£8) £8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-1 1/2) 138-9

P and O S N Company Defd (17-7 1/2) 18-0

Distillers (92-3) 93-3

Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0

British Celanese (13-3) 13-3.

J and P. Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-0) 56-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9

Western Limited Ordinary (17-3) 17-3

Inter Nickels (£29) £29 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-1 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 9

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4

3 1/2 per cent India (£93) £94 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£112) £112.

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £115 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-0) 22-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (28-9) 33-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-9) 20-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 55-0
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (49-9) 50-9
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13) £13
Goddar New (£9 3/4) £10
Moddar New (71-3) 71-3
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 38-9
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (37-6) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (60-7 1/2) 61-3
Burma Oil (77-6) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (71-3) 70-0
Royal Dutch (£26) £26

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48) £48
L M Ford (£18 1/8) £18 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£132 1/2) £132 1/2.
London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 9

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 45 3/8) dol 45 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 7/8) dol 19 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 46 5/8) dol 46 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 112 1/2) dol 112 1/8

U. S. Cotton Crop Report Slightly Bullish

Government's Move To Stabilise Prices By Advancing Loans'

"GIFT" PAYMENT TO UPSET 'OUTSIDE' GROWERS

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

The second report on this season's American cotton crop issued to-day by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, puts the average crop condition on September 1 at 64.5. This compares with a condition of 73.6 in the August report and 53.8 per cent last year September.

The Department estimates a crop of 11,489,000 bales, exclusive of linters against 1,179,000 bales last month and an actual yield of 96,36,000 bales for the crop grown in 1934. The yield per acre is estimated at 192 lbs. against 198.3 lbs. last month.

BULLISH REPORT

To-day's estimate was somewhat below general expectation and was continued somewhat bullish. Broach A/M delivery was quoted at Rs. 195/8 before the receipt of the Bureau report but prices soon rose to Rs. 201 after the receipt of the official estimate. The total quantity ginned upto August 31st was 11,33,000 bales. The weather during the month of August was mostly favourable but during the later half of the month there was deterioration of the crop in Texas and Oklahama owing to want of rain but later on there was sufficient rain and the progress of the crop was maintained. Thus the decrease of about 3 lacs bales in the crop is mainly due to some deterioration in Texas and Oklahoma and weevil activity in the Eastern Belt.

WORLD PRICE NEEDED

Small increase or decrease in the total American crop will have now no effect on cotton prices. What is needed is one price—a world price—with compensatory payments for produce that will mitigate the hardships of competing with low standard growers of other countries.

With this view the U.S. Administration found out a new formula taking into consideration, producer manufacturer and consumer with a view to regain dominant world position.

NEW FORMULA

The new formula is described as a "gift" loan. The A.A.A. has guaranteed a return of 12 cents per lb. on the 1935 crop and cotton growers are to be given in ten cent loan.

The A.A.A. will make payment to cotton farmers equal to such difference if any as may exist between 12 cents and the daily average price of 7/8th inch middling cotton on the Southern spot markets during the period between September and January. These payments will be made to the individual producer on actual production up to his Bankhead allotments. The ten cent loan will be offered on 13/16th inch low middling or better grade. Loans and gift payments will be made to producers who signed contracts this season and agree to sign next season also.

The result of this move is to maintain the crop control and save farmers from losses in case cotton values decline to low levels as a result of keen competition of outside growths and large crops.

Thus the attention of the trade will now be diverted to the actual working of this formula which is generally believed to be satisfactory. Cotton operators need a free market as government operators in cotton have practically killed speculation. It remains to be seen how this device works as more or less it is an experiment, inspired by spirit of nationalism.

The immediate effect is likely to decrease demand for outside growths which have become a constant obstruction to the price raising campaign launched by the U.S. Government. As a result of comparative cheapness of outside growths, the demand for American cotton declined considerably, and cotton growers in other countries benefitted at the expense of America. Now it remains to be seen whether outside cotton growers will sell their cotton at tempting rates and defeat the object of the new American device.

HEDGE SELLING

Next two months will witness big movement of the new American cotton crop resulting in steady increase in daily amount of hedge selling. This selling pressure requires good trade demand to sustain prices while Government loans will act as a safety value against any sudden collapse in prices.

More or less it will be an orderly market, with price level adjusting itself by the supply and demand. The supply is sufficient for world's mills to go on for one year but the U.S. Government has all holdings of the past season which they hope to sell at 13 cents per lb. eventually. Stocks with world's spinners are moderate so there will be steady demand from this source but if the textile industry faces any adverse development, the mills may adopt hand to mouth buying policy. In such a case it will be difficult to maintain cotton prices particularly during the marketing period.

Thus we see nothing in the general situation at the moment to bull cotton and prefer sales on all rallies for moderate profits only.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

The New York cotton market firmed up after the release of the Bureau Report and October delivery touched 10.56 on speculative buying and short covering. There was a slight reaction to 10.50 on profit-taking later on.

RISE IN BROACH COTTON

Broach cotton for April/May delivery advanced to Rs. 201-12 from Rs. 195-8 and thereafter moved within a narrow range. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 200-12 with New York futures 15 points up.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Sept. 9.

S.S. Nawab, Captain W.N. Dyett; Agents Turner Morrison and Co; arrived from Rangoon via Colombo.

S.S. Bamora, F Harrison, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; Busrah via Porbunder.

S.S. Ranchi, C.E. Short, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co, Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. City of Raville V.P. Arkine, Lionel Edward, New York via Karachi.

S.S. Clan Keith, W. Jenings, James Finlay and Co; Glasgow via Port Said.

S.S. India, A Lamza, Lloyd Triestino, Genoa via Karachi.

S.S. Winkfield, J T Gregory, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; Rangoon via Colombo.

LOADING.

Bombay: Sept. 9.

S.S. Celebes Maru for China, Japan Ports.

S.S. City of Raville for American Ports, Calcutta, Madras.

S.S. Carignano for Italian Ports.

S.S. Hadiotis for Rangoon Colombo and Tuticorin.

FROM LONDON.

Narkunda 12-9, P & O S N Co.
Cathay 19-9, P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 26-9, P & O S N Co.
Carthage 26-9, P & O S N Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Bankura 12-9, M M & Co.
Varela 14-9, M M & Co.

FROM BASSEIN.

Tonfield 12-9, M M and Co.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Gambhira 12-9, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Tairea 18-9, M M and Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 9.

2 Indira 4077, Genoa 12-9, L Triestino.
4 Bintang 4044, Colombo, 11-9, Volkart Bros.
5 Nawab 3424, Rangoon 12-9, T Morrison and Coy.
6 Clan Keith 3428, Bhavnagar 12-9 J Finlay and Coy.
8 Carignano 3230 Karachi, N F, L Triestino.
9 Ginyo Maru 6128, Japan 11-9, N Y Kaisha.
10 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, NF M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870, Busrah 11-9, M M and Coy.
4 Varsova 1955, Busrah 12-9, M M and Coy.
5 Victoria Marie 882, Karachi 10-9 Malabar Steamship Coy.
7 Lalita 283, M'Coast N F, Malabar Steamship Coy.
10/11 C/o Rayville 3666, New York 11-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Tunni 724, M Coast, N F S Hassum and Coy.
B Winkfield, Calcutta 10-9, M M and Coy.
F Islami 3017, Jeddah 14-9, T Morrison & Co.
M Jalatarang, 1464, Calcutta, N F Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM GERMANY

Barenfels 14-9, L Edwards.
Aagtekerk 18-9 L Edward.
Sonnenfels 26-9 L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 11-9 L Edward.

FROM OSLO

Simla 19-9 L Edwards

FROM JAPAN.

Celebes Maru 10-9, O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 15-9, N Y Kaisha.
Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Darby 10-9, K Nixon & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 28-9, P & O S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Islami 15-9, T Morrison Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.

FOR JAPAN.

Ginyo Maru 11-9, N Y. Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 29-9, N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesen Maru 6-9, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Ginyo Maru 4-9-35
Elysia ..... "
Ensley City (boats Am. Cotton) 6-9-35
Werdenfels (boats Am. Cotton) ..... "
Hilda (boats Am. Cotton) "
Kalavati ..... "
Fusijama ..... "
Ginyo Maru (boats Am. Cotton) 7-9-35
C/o Guildford (boats Am. Cotton) ..... "
Chitral (boats) ..... "

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Sept. 9.

S.S. Wardenfels, for Hamburg:—1382 bags gr. oil cakes, H Ravji & Co; 55 bales cotton, A Podder & Co.

S.S. Pres. Harrison, for New York:—21 bags pistacheo nuts, Shariff & Co; 16 bags pistacheo-nuts, Baker Jaffer and Co.

S.S. City of Rayville, for New York:—1600 bags myrabollams, H Bhagwandas & Co.

S.S. Victoria, for Genoa:—2800 bags linseed, V Shivji and Co.

S.S. India, for Genoa:—1400 bgs linseed, V Shivji and Co.

For Marseilles:—7000 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co; 2560 bags gr. nuts, K Devchand & Co; 1392 bags castor seed K M Nathoo.

S S Carignano, for Trieste:—1870 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co; 1500 bags crushed bones, B Ardeshire & Co; 495 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 62 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trd. Co.

For Perenus:—6155 bags linseed, M Bhutta & Co; 16 d/s magnesium chloride, P Manganese Work 100 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

For Venice:—3644 bags castor-seed, Cotton Agents Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co, Ltd.

S.S. Ranchi, for London:—7 bls hairs, Grindlay and Co.

For Alexandretta:—41 bales cotton yarn, A H Deab and Co.

S.S. Bentang, for New York:—30 bales goat skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—51 bags sandalwood S Nowroji & Co; 81 bales cotton, M Amersey & Co; 352 bales cotton, N Nagshi and Co; 100 bales cotton, P Madhavni & Co; 154 bls. cotton, P Haiji and Co.

For Osaka:—32 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—80 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S.S. Celebes Maru, for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Sept. 9.

S.S. Chyebassa; Agents M M & Co., from Calcutta:—2394 bags rice, 5017 tons coal, 200 drums coal-tar, 595 bales gunny bags, 100 bales hess cloth, 228 bags till seed, 60 tins earth oil, 135 d/s varnish, 45 bags lead scrap, 13 packages toilet soap, 810 bags betelnuts, 56 cases gramophone goods, 55 c/s canvas shoes, 30 c/s provision, 35 c/s medicines, 24 c/s elect. goods, 415 bdls railway stores, 78 nos. motor tyres 56 bdls surgical dressing, 50 bales straw boards, 61 kegs paint, 20 drums lub. oil, 4286 pieces H'ware, 4950 pieces railway material, 8142 chests tea.

From Rangoon:—20 bdls iron scrap, 409 bdls boards, 580 pieces squares, 76 bags beans 50 bags millets, 10199 bdls teak scantling, 40405 pieces teak scantlings.

From Cochin:—25 chests tea, 18 cases rubber.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 9.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular awaiting the Bureau report. Prices advanced at the opening on trade buying but later declined on Southern hedge selling.

There was some pre-Bureau liquidation as the crop estimate is expected to be slightly larger than the previous estimate. It is now believed that the crop movement will increase and in the absence of sufficient trade demand prices will assume sagging tendency.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 10.44. There was some trade buying which caused a further rise of 2 points and October was quoted 10.46 which was the highest level for the day as later on prices declined on Southern hedge selling and long liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.70c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.60c per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

"Apart from switching October to later months, the market was comparatively quiet but steady. Traders were cautious and awaiting indications of the attitude of growers towards the loan programme as picking becomes more general. Scattered hedging and liquidation were offset by trade buying and covering. Last week's material increase in the activity of cotton cloths was followed by improved mill demand for spot cotton and price-fixing for near months. The goods market is now quieter but prices are well maintained. Recent conditions of weather have retarded picking and movement of the crop and a test in prices is expected as picking becomes more general. Meanwhile there is more disposition to buy on declines than to follow up advances owing to doubts as to whether trade demand will develop rapidly enough to sustain the prices during the height of the marketing season."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest (10 a.m.)	10.46+06
New York October Lowest (12 noon)	10.35—05
Liverpool October Highest	5.71+05
Liverpool October Lowest	5.69+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York.—Liquidation before Report. Increased hedge selling well absorbed. Prefer selling on advances only for a moderate profit.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have sent the following cable:—

Our correspondent reporting crop deterioration in Texas and Oklahoma.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable:—

Market quiet Dominated almost entirely by trade supply and demand. Outside interests at low ebb.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer Power and Light Com.	8
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	73
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	36
Elec. Bond Common	14
Elec. Bond dol 5 Pfd.	60
Elec. Bond 6 per cent Pfd	70
Amer Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	76
Consolidated Gas	29
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A	82
Columbia Gas	13
United Corporation	5
American Tel. and Tel.	143
Western Union Telgm.	50
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	25 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	17
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	29
Union Pacific R R	102
Great North Pfd	23
Celanese of Amer	28
Plymouth Oil	9
National Distillers	31
Hiram Walker	27
Du Pont Nemours	122
General Foods	34
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	30
Anaconda Copper	19 3/4
Kennecott Copper	24
Int. Harvester	56
Allis Chalmers	29
Eaton Manufacturing	25
Western Electric Inst	19
Mesta Machine	35
Briggs Manufacturing	45
General Motors	45
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	33
Kelvinators	12
Bendix Aviation	21
Goodyear Tyre	23
U. S. Rubber	16
Phillips Petrol	11
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	11
Imp. Japanese Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	98

Market very active and strong closing higher alround.

General Elec. has declared 20 cts. Quarterly dividend.

Carloadings up 32,300.

Brokers loans up 45 million Dollars.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair.

CENTRAL:—Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

WEST:—Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 5.69 on Saturday. There was trade calling and scattered buying on unfavourable weather reports. Later on there was further trade calling which met with hedge-selling on March. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 6.12d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 4.97 and January 4.74.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a good enquiry. Sakels features closed at a rise of 3 points with spot cotton one point down at 8.12. Uppers futures advanced 4 to 5 points and spot cotton prices closed one point lower at 7.08.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was scattered short covering in the Alexandria market which in the absence of any selling improved prices. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points and Ashmouni futures gained 9 to 7 points.

CROP DETERIORATION

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—The clearing weather in the South brought out increased hedging on Saturday, thereby losing all the recent advance caused by foreign buying on excessive rain reports from the Eastern Belt and Atlantic States. The average of guess of the New York Members is 11,945,000 bales.

Although it is said that since the compilation of the present estimate further deterioration has taken place in Texas and Oklahoma, market however has yet to absorb the hedging pressure so far withheld by the rains. As the weather clears, the crop movement will be heavier and must have its effect on the contract market. We do not care to hold longs over the Bureau but should prices decline sharply on its publication, we believe purchases around 10 cents may prove to be profitable.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 4th September	541
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,599
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	9,028
Decrease	7,428

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 196 3/4; Highest 197; Lowest 195 1/4; Closing 197.

Oomra D/J. Op. 174; Highest 175 1/4; Lowest 174; Closing 175 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 132 3/4; Highest 134 1/2; Lowest 132 3/4; Closing 134 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 7

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 131 December 117 January 115 March 109 May 106 at Gross Rate 4.92 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 195—Liverpool May 1936 5.63 Rs. 50 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 195—New York May 10.50 Rs. 41 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.92 7/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The local silver market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate enquiry. The market opened at Rs. 65/14 and advanced to Rs. 66/1. Later on the market was quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry. The gold market was quiet with scattered selling. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.6 3/16 with an uncertain tendency.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	65	15	0
First settlement	65	15	0
Second settlement	66	3	0
Ready gold	34	15	3
First settlement	34	15	6
Second settlement	34	15	6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept. 7.

September	65.92+27
December	66.19+29
March	66.60+13

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept. 7.

Spot silver prices were fixed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept. 9.

New York—

Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents

Non-Blue Eagle 7 7/8 cents

Bombay market quotations

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-14-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 35-14-0

Copper Asho Rs. 36

Tone: Steady.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

America Buying Prompt Delivery

LONDON, Aug. 21.

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England Gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,774,496 on the 14th instant as compared with £192,774,457 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £477,014 in Bar Gold.

Business in the open market has been very active and at the daily fixing about £3,000,000 was dealt with during the week. Offerings were absorbed by general demand, but with supplies more plentiful the premium over Gold exchange parities practically disappeared.

Sales of Gold on Indian account were a feature and it is possible that these were not unconnected with the adjustments of positions in Bombay.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 12th instant to mid-day on the 19th instant:—

IMPORTS.

		£
British West Africa	...	90,395
British South Africa	...	1,420,953
Kenya	...	8,439
British India	...	2,475,756
British Malaya	...	13,467
Hongkong	...	42,940
Australia	...	89,012
Germany	...	12,768
Netherlands	...	51,080
Belgium	...	16,218
France	...	167,383
Switzerland	...	35,148
Spain	...	39,015
Other countries	...	19,436
		4,482,010

EXPORTS.

		£
Sweden	...	1,017,459
Netherlands	...	306,634
France	...	292,200
Germany	...	17,000
Switzerland	...	62,173
Austria	...	2,800
United States of America		481,015
Other countries	...	2,219
		2,181,500

The s.s. "Mooltan" which sailed from Bombay on the 17th instant carries Gold to the value of about £1,425,000, of which £975,000 is consigned to London and £450,000 to New York.

SILVER.

The market has been very active and, except for one day, the cash price remained at 29d., at which price the American Treasury has been a consistent buyer for prompt delivery.

Sales on China account have been considerable and nervousness occasioned by difficulties in connection with the monthly settlement in Bombay caused reselling by the Indian Bazaars and speculators, as a result of which the bull position has been further reduced.

The feature of the week was the sharp fall of 3/8d. in the two months' quotation seen yesterday; the American Treasury being willing only to buy cash, the spot quotation was maintained at 29d., but there was no demand to offset heavy forward offerings from India and China, consequently the two months' price fell sharply to 28.9/16d.—7/16d. below the cash quotation and the largest discount on two months' Silver recorded since January 1930.

The immediate outlook seems rather uncertain and whilst American purchases are likely to dominate the spot quotation, movements in the rate for forward may be more erratic.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 12th instant to mid-day on the 19th instant:—

IMPORTS.

		£
British India	...	21,141
Aden and Dependencies	...	5,906
Australia	...	22,069
Canada	...	12,877
Jamaica and Dependencies		5,000
Soviet Union	...	72,072
Germany	...	6,557
Netherlands	...	15,882
Java	...	8,247
Belgium	...	22,106
French Somaliland	...	20,534
Egypt	...	8,115
Iraq	...	34,452
United States of America		11,267
Argentine Republic	...	6,014
Other countries	...	7,454
		279,696

EXPORTS.

		£
United States of America		1,430,435
Palestine	...	15,006
Irish Free State	...	4,045
Bombay—via other ports		12,877
Other countries	...	2,449
		1,464,812

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 15th to the 21st instant was 4.98-5/8 dol. and the lowest 4.96½ dol.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 17th instant consisted of about 275,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with 276,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver on the 10th instant.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The local forward cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 195/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 196/4 on buying by Bazar operators. Later on there was some selling by professional operators and prices declined to Rs. 195. The Bureau report will be received here to-night at 9-35 p.m and traders are awaiting the same.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but opened steady 2 points down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 195/12

Oomra D/J Rs. 175

Bengal D/J Rs. 133/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Broach No. 2	221	218	214	209
M.G. Punjab-Ame.	242	239	235	230
M.G. Surat	293	290	286	281
M.G. Rajpipla	293	290	286	281
M.G. Navsari	298	295	291	286

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Bengal Superfine	151/152
Bengal Fine	144/145
Bengal F.G.	140/141
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144/146
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140/141
Wardha-Hingt	197/198
Nagpur Savner	199/200
Pundhurna	187/188
Yeotmal	187/188
Arvi	185/186
Ellichpur	185/186
Berar	183/185
Khamgaon	185/187
Mulkapur	182/183
Khandesh	182/183
Jalna/Sailu	182/183
Burwah Sanavad	185
Broach Fine	216/221
Punjab/American	221/226
Punjab/American mix	211/216
Cambodia	271/276
Cambodia 2nd crop	231/236
Compta Good	231/241
Bagalkot	221/226
Western	221/226
Kampala	324
Busoga	321
Jinja	314
New Manza	300

INDIAN CITON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 9

In full-pressed bales.	5-9-35.	Since 1st Sept This year.
Central India	...	98
Barsi and Nagar	4	4
Berar	76	76
Total Comras	80	178
Dholera	201	474
Rajputana	15	46
Sind-Punjab	510	568
Coompta and Dharwar	81	81
Westerns-Northerns	102	586
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	215
Egyptian and African	1,154	1,599
Total	2,148	3,742

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 31st Aug

In full-pressed bales.	5-9-35.	This year.
Europe	951	414,499
Japan and China	450	1,171,612
Coast Ports	...	31,351
Up-country by Rail	...	298,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	10,341
Total	1,401	1,926,808

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 7-9-35	603000	473000
Receipts yesterday 7-9-35	28000	17000
Exports to date 7-9-35	287000	348000
Stock at Ports 6-9-35	1301000	2470000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-9-35	1179000	1144000
Stock at Liverpool 6-9-35	501000	994000
Visible Supply 6-9-35	3221000	5171000
Quantity in sight 6-9-35	3221000	5175000
Quantity out of sight 6-9-35	787000	781000

COTTON TEJIMANDI

Bombay, Sept 9

New yearly Tejimandi on Broach April/May 1936 Rs. 23 1/4

New Yearly Teji on Re. 250 April/May 1936 Rs. 1 1/2

New Yearly Mandi on Rs. 175 April/May 1936 Rs. 5

Monthly Tejimandi April/May 1936 Rs. 7 1/2

Monthly Rs. 5 difference Teji April/May 1936 Rs. 2

Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandi April/May 1936 Rs. 2

Monthly Rs. 10 difference Teji April/May 1936 Re. 1

Monthly Rs. 10 difference Mandi April/May 1936 Re. 1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 9.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	90/11
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	90/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	105/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	105/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	116/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	116/4

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore	107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	100/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941/54 New Loan	97/6
3 per cent 1941	101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/2
4 per cent 1948	107
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	114
5 per cent 1938/44	108
5 per cent 1940/43	109/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974	102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	102
5 per cent M Deb 1959	112
6 per cent M Deb 1954	124
6 per cent K P T 1956	124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 90 and steadily advanced to Rs. 90/13 on active demand. Later on there was some realising and closed at Rs. 90/1

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sept. 9.

SHARES.—

Chrysler Corp. 58 7/8

Elec. Auto Lite Co. 29

Studebaker Corp. 4 1/4

United Corp. 5 1/8

BONDS—

Argentine 6 per cent of 1960 96

Chile 6 per cent of 1960 14 1/8

Denmark 4 1/2 per cent of 1962 86

Italy 7 per cent of 1951 71 1/4

Japanese 6 1/2 per cent of 1954 98 1/2

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept 9

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 32/2; Highest Rs. 32/5; At 5 p.m. Rs. 32/4/6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/6/1 1/2; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/6/7 1/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/8/6; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/8/10 1/2

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/2/6; Highest Rs. 25/8; At 5 p.m. Rs. 25/7

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/12; At 5 p.m. Rs. 2/12/6

Bureau Report Forecasts

BOMBAY, September 9.

The Bureau Report will be published in America to-day and will be received here to-night. Following are the private estimates received so far:—

	Crops.	Conditions.
E. J. Schwabach & Co.	12,016,000 bales.	65 p.c. of Normal
The Journal of Commerce	11,062,000 bales.	63.9 p.c. of Normal
Clement Curtis & Co.	11,620,000 bales.	65.5 p.c. of Normal
Members of N. Y. Cotton Exchange	11.945,000 bales.	
Daily News Record	11.974,000 bales.	

The Fossick Bureau—Condition 63.1 per cent. Crop 11,135,000 Bales.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 9.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/April

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec.

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 271 3/4

Banks selling T T 269 3/4

Banks buying T T 267

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 561

Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/4

Banks buying T T 77 7/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 155 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 102 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.92 7/8 7th inst.

Hongkong/London 2/0 1/2 9th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/6 3/16 9th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/8 9th inst.

Java/London 7.25 1/2 9th inst.

London/Paris 74.78 7th inst.

London/Belgium 29.32 7th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.15 1/2 7th inst

London/Italy 60.37 7th inst.

London/Berlin 12.29 1/2 7th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 7th inst.

London/New York 4.92 7/8 7th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.29 1/4 7th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £7-1-1 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 29 1/4 7th inst.

Silver London Forward 29 1/4 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 7th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 7th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 7th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 Mos 3/4 per cent.

6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 7.

September	0.91 7/8c
December	0.94 3/8c
May	0.9[illegible]

SHARE BAZAR

Good Enquiry For Cement And Steel Shares

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The local Share Bazar was fairly firm with an active enquiry for Cement shares. Indian Cement and Shahabad shares were particularly in good demand. Tata Steel shares also showed good undertone but mill shares were quietly steady. The undertone of the market was good and realising by recent buyers was well absorbed. We look for steady improvement in prices prefer operating on the bull side. The market closed at 1 p.m. as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Century 222 221 222 221/14

Bom. Dyeing 740 738 741 740

Kohinoor 181 182 183/2

Central India 243 246 248/2

New Great 115 117/8

Simplex 64 65 66/4

Swadeshi 140 140/10

Bundi 35/4 36 35/12 36/8 36/6 36/8

I. Cement 448 471 470 477 480 481/4

Punjab 23/6 24 24/4 24

Shahabad 470 490 492 507/8

Andhra 1665 1672 1668/12

Tata Hydro 170/5 170/10

Tata Power 1540 1550 1557/8

Tram. Ord. 141/9 142/3

T. Steel Dfd. 530 532 531 540 535 538 540

T. Steel Ord. 132 133 132/8 134 133/8 134/8 134/12

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 146

Bellapur 318 320 325

B. Steam 300

B. Burma 331 330 335 332 334/6

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 9.

100 Ahm. Advance	275 0
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	742 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	221 14
100 Central India	248 2
100 Colaba	120 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	360 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 3
100 Finlay	97 8
100 Gokak	166 14
1000 Hindustan	1655 0
100 Indore	63 12
100 Khatau	71 4
100 Kohinoor	183 2
250 Laxmi	610 0
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	797 8
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	100 0
200 New Great	117 8
100 Oosmanshahi	51 4
100 Phoenix	285 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2275 0

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Out of a total of 56056 shares for delivery in September settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	293
Alcock	146
Bundi	11140
Belapur	1755
Bombay Burma	378
Bombay Steamer	310
Bombay Telephone	1045
Century	732
Colaba	523
Dyeing	672
Gokak	925
Indian Cemen t	1115
Indian Bleaching	233
Kohinoor	701
Katni Cement	435
New Great	345
Nagpur	950
Punjab Cement	6420
Premier Const	2955
Shivrajpur	1420
Swadeshi	468
Simplex	690
Shahabad	432
Tata Steel Ord	15180
Tata Steel Def	2952
Tata Hydro	1128
Tata Power	524
Tram	2180
50 Simplex	66 4
100 Swadeshi	140 10
100 Swan	80 0
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1320 0
1000 Western	850 0

BANKS

100-Reserve Banfi	122 0
50-100 Baroda	97 0
25-50 Central	X-D 34 4
500 Imperial	1460 0
125-500 Im. Con.	350 0
50-100 India	119 8
5 Union	5 4

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	36 8
70 Gwalior	116 0
160 Indian	481 4
40 Katni Defd.	2100 0
100 Katni Ord.	471 4
75 Okha	265 0
10 Punjab	24 0
100 Shahabad	507 8
70 United	128 4

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	11 8
15-75 New India	40 8
200 Oriental	4180 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	949 0
Ahmedabad New	42 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1668 12
10 Ajmer	10 2
50 Bombay Tram	142 3
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 10
100 Karachi	229 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	170 10
1000 Tata Power	1557 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	877 8
100 Amr. Paty	181 8

BAY DEPRESSION NEAR PURI

Causes Widespread Rain In Bihar And Orissa

POONA, September 9.

The bay depression centred this morning near Puri and caused widespread rain in Bihar and Orissa, Central provinces and West Central India. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Konkan and Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma East Central India, Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and North Madras Coast while a few falls occurred in Southeast Madras, Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, East Rajputana and Northwest Frontier Province.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair and Ratnagiri 4 inches each; Cherrapunji, and Kanker 3 each; Chanda, Karwar, Mahableshwar, Gopalpur, Marmagoa and Guna 2 each; Chandbai, Cuttack, Daltonganj, Jubbulpur, Pachmarhi, Bhopal Mangalore, Kurnool and Mercara 11/2 each; and Mergui, Rangoon, Dhamo, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Gaya 1 each.

FORECAST

Rainfall will be widespread in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces, Deccan, Konkan, Malabar and Burma, and extend to Mysore, East Gujarat and East Rajputana.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Moderate to heavy rain is likely in Orissa and Central Provinces during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 9-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.01	72.62	67.28
St George's Hospital ..	0.05	119.55	96.24
J. J. Hospital ..	0.10	90.03	77.28
Matunga	0.07	82.02	79.64

Departure from Normal +12.64 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-9-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +024 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees 2.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 205 miles.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

100 C Province	87 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	71 12
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500 Tapty Valley	765 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	25 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	540 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	134 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	161 4
50 Belapur Sugar	325 0
250 Bombay Steam	300 0
125 Bombay Burma	334 6
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	110 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 0 6
50 Bombay Telephone	104 4
100 Indian Bleaching	102 8
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	611 4
15 Scindia	10 12
30 Premier Construction	77 8
25 Tata Oil	17 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1380 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	291 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	79 8
5 p.c. Central India	520 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 2
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1.410 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	146 0
5 1/2 Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647 8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept. 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Java ready	13	14	0
S. S. Bintang	4	4	0
S. S. Begum	4	2	0
Aug-Sept. shipment	4	1	0
Jan-Mar. shipment	4	0	3
Kesar ready	14	6	0
Saraya ready	13	14	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

October	76 3/8d
December	69 1/4d
March	67 1/8d

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1935

VILLAGERS' CONCEPTION OF THE DIVINE

"It Is Enough For Our Spiritual Growth To Know That God Is Always With The Doer Of Good", Says Gandhiji

Sjt. Mahadeo Desai writes in the "Harijan":—

One whole week of no work. Heavy showers every evening or night would spoil all prospects of our getting out, but I found that at least for sanitation it was not at all necessary for us to go. We went out of a rainless evening to find out how the village looked. Some of the roads were certainly muddy, but most of the lanes were free from filth which had been washed away by water which had turned the lanes into so many streams.

But problems there were, if we had the resources to solve them. In one of the Mahar huts was a man, who had suffered from all kinds of ailments, was perhaps told by some village quack that he had an enlarged spleen and that he should be granded. He had accordingly been granded and when Miraben saw him last he was nursing a bad wound. He had gripping pain too in the stomach. A dose of calomel had been sent to him. On the evening we went he was feeling slightly better, the wound had nearly healed, but his eyes had a ghastly pallor.

"What do you eat?" We asked him.

"Anything we get," he replied.

"Can't you avoid solid food and all dal? Con't yop take some greens?" we asked.

We knew it was no use asking him those questions.

WITHOUT WORK

"We are without work, and how are we to get milk or greens?" was the reply. "Can't you," he added, "give us some work on your garden-land?"

"How can we?" we pleaded, "there are already two families and there is no room for any more."

"You are right," said the old men in the house. "You cannot turn one out and have us in. He must be as poor as any of us. But find us work elsewhere, if you can."

That is the problem everywhere. As we talked, two children presumably the ailing man's, appeared, munching tender pods of bean. "We asked you to omit dal from your diet. You can make a soup of these beans and drink it," we said to the ailing man, "or of whatever edible green leaves could be found in the yard." But the house had hardly a yard to speak of! But before we could discuss the thing any more he showed us his ear. It was aching painfully. He had tried all home remedies but to no avail. We offered to bring next morning a bottle of ear-drops we had, and came back home.

DRAINED DRY

These and numerous such problems stare us in the face as we go to villages. That is why Gandhiji wrote to a friend who asked for a message for the annualor jubilee number of his paper, I forget which: "I am really and literally drained dry, have no gift for weaving messages to order. This village work is so taxing and so baffling that if I could help it I would stop all writing and simply bury myself in a village and there work away for all I am worth and that I should love to do in perfect silence. In these circumstances you will please excuse me for not sending you a message.

PROBLEM OF EVIL

But how the villager and the villages haunt Gandhiji's days and dreams, will appear most vividly in a discourse that he had with Swami Yoganand, who has just returned home after a long stay in America. On his way to Ranchi he halted here for a couple of days and had long conversations with Gandhiji. His mission in America was purely spiritual and he said that he had tried everywhere to show by preaching and example the spiritual message of India to the world. It is his conviction that 'Crucified India will mean the salvation of the world.'

Two problems he wanted to discuss with Gandhiji—the problem of Evil and the problem of Birth Control. He had seen a good deal of the seamy side of American life and knew judge Lindsay intimately.

IN GOD'S PRESENCE

"Why is there evil in the world", said Gandhiji, is a difficult question to answer. I can only give what I may call a villager's answers. If there is good, there must also be evil, just as where there is light there is also darkness, but it is true only so far as we human mortals are concerned. Before God there is nothing good, nothing evil. We poor villagers may talk of His dispensation in human terms, but our language is not God's"

"The Vedanta says the world is "Maya". Even that explanation is a babbling of imperfect humanity. I therefore say that I am not going to bother my head about it. Even if I was allowed to peep into the innermost races of God's chamber I should not care to do it. For I should not know what to do there. It is enough for our spiritual growth to know that God is always with the doer of good. That again is a villager's explanation."

But if He is Allmighty, as unquestionably He is, why does He not free us from evil?' asked the Swami.

NOT EQUALS

'I would rule out this question too. God and we are not equals. Equals may put such questions to one another, but not unequals. Villagers do not ask why town-dwellers do things which if they did would mean certain destruction.'

'I quite see what you mean,' said the Swami. 'It is a strong point you have made. But who made God?'

'If He is All-powerful, He must have made himself.'

'Do you think He is an autocrat or a democrat?'

NO DIVISION OF POWER

'I do not think these things at all. I do not want to divide the power with him and hence I am absolved from having to consider these questions. I am content with the doing of the task in front of me. I do not worry about the why and wherefore of things'.

'But has He given us reason?'

'Indeed, He has. Bue that reason helps us to see that we should not dabble in things we cannot fathom. It is my implicit belief that a true villager has an amazing amount of common sense and therefore he never worries about these things'.

'Then I will now ask a different question. Do you believe it is easier to be evil than good, that a descent is easier than a ascent?'

'Apparently it is so. But really it is easier to be good than to be evil. Of course poets have said that descent to hell is easy, but I do not think so. Nor do I think there are more bad people in the world than good. In that case God himself would be evil and not an embodiment of 'Ahimsa' or love which He is.'

'May I know your definition of 'ahimsa'?

'Ahimsa' means avoiding injury to anything on earth, in thougth, word and deed'.

That led to ramifications into which I may not go. The question of 'ahimsa' has been discussed over and over again in the pages of "Harijan" and "Young India".

'The most practical method is to live the life of self-control. Example is better than precept'.

'But the West asks us, "Why is it that you have greater child mortality and lower life average than we, though regard yourselves as more spiritual than the West?" Do you believe in many children, Mahatmaji?'

'I believe in no children.'

"Then the whole will be extinct'.

A SIMPLE EFFORT

'It won't be extinct, it will be transformed into something better. But it can never happen, for we have inherited from eternity the sex instinct from our progenitors. It means a tremendous effort to check this habit of ages, and yet it is a simple effort. Absolute renunciation, absolute 'brahmacharya' is the ideal state. If you dare not think of it marry by all means, but even then live a life of self-control.'

'Have you any working method to teach this to the masses?'

'It is, as I said a moment ago to attain complete self-control and go and live that life amongst the masses. A life of self-restraint and denial of all luxuries cannot but have its effect on the masses. There is an indissoluble connection between self-control and the control of the palate. The man who observes 'brahmacharya' will be controlled in every one of his acts and will be humble.'

'I see what you mean,' said the Swami. 'The masses do not know the happiness of self-control and we have to teach them that. But what about the argument of the West I referred to before?'

'I do not think that we are most spiritually-minded than the West. If we were, we should not have fallen so low. But because the average life of a Westerner is much higher than ours, it does not prove the spirituality of the West. Whoever is spiritually-minded must show a better, not necessarily a longer, life.'—Harijan."

Three Bohra merchants, Messrs. Karrarwala Brothers (garlanded) of Bombay, left for Abyssinia by the Mail Boat on Saturday.

DISCOURSE ON BIRTH-CONTROL

Self-Control Is The Remedy

Following is an account of a discourse between Swami Yoganada and Gandhiji on the subject of birth-control. The Swami asked Gandhiji whether he would prefer self-control to birth-control. Gandhiji replied:—

'I think artificial birth control or birth control according to methods suggested today and recommended in the West is suicidal. When I say 'suicidal', I do not mean resulting in the extinction of the race, I mean suicidal in a higher sense of the term, that is to say these methods make man lower than the brute; they are immoral.'

'But how long are we to tolerate indiscriminate procreation? I know a man who used to purchase a seer of milk, and went on diluting it with water in order to divide it between his children whose number increased every year. Don't you think this was a sin?'

UNWANTED CHILDREN

'It is a sin to bring forth unwanted children, but I think it is a greater sin to avoid the consequences of one's own action. It simply unman's man.'

'What then is the most practical method of telling man this truth?'

Lady Alice Montagu Douglas Scott, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry, whose engagement to the Duke of Gloucester, the King's son, is announced.

SCENE IN COURT

GAYA, Sept. 8.

An ugly incident happened yesterday in the ccurt of Mr. B. K. Jain, Sub-Deputy Magistrate.

When the Magistrate delivered, judgment in a criminal case acquitting the accused, the complainant's party assumed a threatening attitude and rushing upon the Magistrate wanted to assault him.

Both the persons who behaved thus, were arrested immediately. Proceedings have been started against them.—United Press.

DEPOSITS WITH QUETTA SHROFFS

'Quake Victims' Apprehensions

KARACHI, September 6.

Grave fears are being entertained by the Quetta Merchants regarding the recovery of large deposits with shroffs, as is obvious from the telegram which has been despatched to H. E. the Viceroy.

It is apprehended that shroffs may seek to gain relief moratorium now being proposed for relief of merchants in general, when they themselves have suffered little loss. The postponement of a decision on the matter is prayed for.

The petition sets out elaborately the method of investment followed by most of the shroffs in Quetta and makes out the case that as most of these investments were outside Quetta, no grounds exist for the application of a moratorium to them.—United Press.

Silver Slump Hits Shikarpuri Shroffs

KARACHI, September 5.

They gave with one hand much more than they made with the other this is the fate of a number of Shikarpuri shroff, than whom it is difficult to find more astute businessmen:

Three months back they had a windfall to the tune of roughly 7 lakhs of rupees when silver prices shot up. The price of the metal has now gone down and with it the out-turn of the shroffs who had been hoarding silver in anticipation of higher prices. The loss is stated to be in the neighbourhood of 13 lakhs.—A. P.

VICEROY'S QUETTA FUND

The Viceroy's Quetta Earth Quake Fund totals Rs. 36,96,864-12-7 and £392-13-4.

SHILLONG.—A serious motor accident occurred on Monday morning at 26th mile on the Shilling-Sylhet Road when a lorry loaded with goods went into a 'khud' about 300 feet below, resulting in the instantaneous death of one Gurkha passenger. Several other passengers received more or less serious injuries and the driver of the lorry who could not be traced is believed to be killed.—United Press.

Our South African Letter

Dr. Malan's Campaign For Republic In S. Africa

National Party Stands For Severance Of British Connection And Rehabilitation Of Boer Nation

(From Our Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG Aug. 18.

Dr. Malan has become an apostle of republicanism. His campaign in favour of this ideal is meeting with remarkable success in the 'platteland' of S Africa Several pertinent questions were asked of him at Bethlehem. Dr. Malan's replies were also pointed and clear.

Asked by Mr. Piet Botha how he could establish a republic without the agreement of the English-speaking section Dr. Malan replied that English-speaking South Africans could be, and many of them were already, republican-minded.

"Yes replied Dr. Malan "be the two languages but at the same time you want to do away with the British Crown and the British connection," said Mr. Botha.

"Yes replied Dr. Malan "because the British connection robbed us of General Botha, General Smuts and General Hertzog.'

Asked which flag would to-day be flying over South Africa if General Hertzog had his way in 1926, Dr. Malan replied, "The Union Jack." This reply caused some disturbance and Dr. Malan explained that General Hertzog had advocated withholding the Flag Bill until something like Coalition had taken place.

"Is it not a fact," asked a questioner, that we have absolute independence under the Statute of Westminster?"

"Yes, answered Dr. Malan, "but we want to see effect given to the rights granted.'

MORAL VICTORY

The following is an extract from a Nationalist pamphlet circulated at Senekal where a bye-election was fought for a vacant Parliamentary seat:

"The National Party stands for the severance of the British connection, for the establishment of an absolutely independent republic, for the spiritual and material rehabilitation of the Boer nation."

Although the seat was retained by the Hertzog party, Dr. Malan's progress in the Fusion fortress showed that the people of Orange Free State are going over to the Republican leader. This is interpreted as "a danger signal" for the Government and a moral victory for the Nationalist Party.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SASTRI.

Mr. A. G. Barlow, Editor of "Sunday Express" (Johannesburg) recalls the dinner given by Mr Sastri to the leading politicians of the country and pays a remarkable tribute to his oratory and learning. He says:

Probably one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in South Africa was Mr. Sastri, the first Agent-General representing India in the Union. He is a widely read person and knows the literature of many countries.

He is certainly the best speaker in English that we have ever had in this country.' This is remarkable considering that he spoke to South Africans in what to him was a foreign language.

I remember once attending a dinner given by Mr. Sastri to leading politicians. I sat alongside of the tall Sir William Stanford, that gallant old Senator from the Cape.

ENGLISH DIPLOMATS

At this dinner Sastri, Malan, Hertoz and Dun spoke, and they all held forth on the British Empire and the greatness of England and the English.

'Sir William whispered to me: "Do you realise that England in her time has thrashed and pillaged Scotland, India and South Africa, and here we have leading men from all those countries singing the virtue of our people—there must, after all, be something in us.'"

Tielman Roos always held that the Englishman was the best diplomat in the world.

On many occasions he said to me: "The bigger fool an English diplomat looks, the more careful you must be of him, for in the end he is sure to trip you up."

Mr. Roos never visited England although on two occasions he went to Europe. He always showed a crtain amount of nervousness about English politicians in England—although he was very English in his outlook and his mother tongue was English, notwithstanding that his parents were Afrikaans.

Why is it that the English, a people who find it very difficult to speak any language but their own—living in a small island—are the best diplomats in the world?

BRAZIL'S HIT AT NAZIS

Foreign Trade Council's "No" To Barter Of Cotton To Germany

RIO DE JANEIRO (By Air Mail)

The Brazilian Foreign Trade Council have made the decision not to resume the export of cotton in the barter trade to Germany. The blow to the German textile industy resulting from this action is the stronger, as Brazil so far this year has reached the first position among the suppliers of raw cotton to Germany.

As a result of this discontinuance of business an accentuation of the existing shortage of cotton supplies, and a corresponding contradiction of German exports to Brazil, must be anticipated.—United Press.

Jharia's Reception To Rajen Babu

JHARIA, (By Mail)

Arrangements are in progress to accord a fitting reception to Mr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, when he arrives here on 14th inst. He will be presented with addresses of welcome by the Indian Coal Merchants' Association, Bihari Association, and Indian colliery owners. A garden party will be given in his honour by Mr. Purushotam Chauhan.

On the day of his arrival he will visit Katrasgarh where he will address a public meeting.—A. P.

CHIDAMBARAM.—The Syndi- of the Annamalai University, it is understood, has nominated the Rt. Hon'ble V. Srinivasa Sastry, Vice-chancellor, as a deligate of the University to the Quinquennial Congress of Universities of the Empire to be hold at Cambridge, in July 1935.—A. P.

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